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DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, 57-68 (14-20). Tomorrow cloudy, 57-68 (14-20). **LONDON:** Cool and wet, 58-68 (14-20). Tomorrow cloudy, 57-68 (14-20). **CHANGEL:** 57-68 (14-20). **ROME:** Fine, 71-82 (22-28). **TORONTO:** Sunny, 58-72 (14-22). **NEW YORK:** 57-68 (14-20). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

Cholera reaches Calcutta

1st Pakistanis filtering to City

ALCUTTA, India, June 6 (AP)—A dreaded cholera epidemic reached Calcutta yesterday, along with thousands of new Pakistani refugees who fled the city in a vain attempt to escape the disease.

West Bengal health officials have been 3,200 cases of deaths in the week-old epidemic, which first broke out at refugee camps near the India-Pakistan border.

Official but reliable sources put the toll at more than 5,000, or on deaths outside registered hospitals and first-aid centers.

Refugees that the disease—and refugees—could be confined to the border areas evaporated with the arrival in Calcutta in the three days of an estimated 600 East Pakistanis—out of estimated 4.5 million on the east side of the border.

Confirmation that the disease had broken out in Calcutta, where a mass inoculation campaign is under way, came when refugees died of cholera at a temporary camp that has sprung on the edge of Calcutta International Airport, only 200 yards from the main runway.

The officer in charge of the camp, Manojan Roychowdhury, 40, said cholera victims had been removed to a hospital.

He said in an interview that he had banned the entry of any more refugees into the makeshift camp, which he said has 40,000 tents, to prevent possible new outbreaks from spreading.

U.S. Aid Delayed
WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters)—The United States has edged millions of dollars in supplies and food to victims of the Pakistani cholera epidemic, but so far almost none of it has reached the most stricken areas.

U.S. officials said today they are anxious to move ahead with efforts in East Pakistan, but are powerless to act until arrangements are made with the Pakistani government on how to get food and supplies into the area.

The problem is easier with refugees who have fled across the border into India and now are in camps there.

The U.S. government so far has pledged a contribution of \$2,000 to ease their plight.

Officials said today that considerably more money will be pledged by the United States for the refugees and will be announced very shortly.

In addition, the United States is sending four large military transport planes to the border area of India to move Pakistani refugees to areas where there are more facilities and supplies.

The first of these aircraft left for India yesterday.

British Supplies
LONDON, June 6 (AP)—British yesterday started airlifting supplies of vaccine to use to combat the cholera epidemic sweeping the refugee camps, said the Vatican and Belgium also sent aid, and Norway has been asked by the Red Cross to support the relief effort.

Britain, the British relief organization, was sending \$50,000 worth of anti-cholera vaccine and 50 cases of another drug called BC from London Airport yesterday afternoon.



DEFT DRAFTER—Six-foot-seven Curtis W. Tarr, director of the U.S. Selective Service System, spins one war protester to the ground in his office after shaking off another (left) when they tried to handcuff him during a discussion Friday.

Draft Chief Dodges Resisters' Handcuffs

By Peter A. McCombs

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP)—Five anti-war protesters scuffled with the director of the Selective Service System, Curtis W. Tarr, in his office Friday as they tried to handcuff him and place him under what they termed a citizen's arrest for war crimes.

Some newsmen were informed of the planned handcuffing and series of events leading up to it at least an hour before the scuffle took place.

"Listen, we talked it out, I think I listened to you," said the lean, 6-foot-7 Mr. Tarr in a steady voice, moments after he had spun Jim Martin, a 25-year-old former seminarian, to the carpet of his office with a thrust of his arm.

Mr. Martin had grabbed Mr. Tarr's left wrist and tried to place a handcuff on it.

Jim Good, 28, another former seminarian, had grabbed Mr. Tarr's right wrist with similar intent and been shaken off moments before Mr. Martin was sent sprawling.

"The conversation is over but the killing will go on," said Rosemary Kelly, who said she was a member of a draft resistance movement in New York City.

The scuffle came at the end of a 45-minute conversation between the five members and Mr. Tarr.

Miss Kelly read to Mr. Tarr a "summons to public accountability for war crimes and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After Courting 'Northern Neighbor'

U.S. Still a Friend, Trudeau Insists

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, June 6 (NYT)—Since his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has spoken so expansively of Canadian friendship with "our neighbor to the north" that he has aroused new questions about his fidelity to the neighbor to the south.

However, the prime minister insists that "Americans are not only our neighbors and allies, but they are even our friends."

He said as much, he reported, to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, in Moscow.

Without marked success, Mr. Trudeau's "opposition tried" last

week to pin him down on whether he now equates Canada's relations with the Soviet Union and those with the United States. Or, he was asked, has he begun a new exercise in asserting Canadian nationalism, the current synonym for anti-Americanism?

Robert L. Stanfield, the Conservative opposition leader, contends that the prime minister is leading Canada on a course at odds with the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He noted that the communiqué a week ago at the end of Mr. Trudeau's visit to the Soviet Union called for an international security conference and for arms reduction, but that it did not mention the NATO call for a West Berlin settlement.

Another critic in Commons, Wallace Nesbitt, an Ontario Conservative, accused Mr. Trudeau of allowing Soviet leaders to use him in their effort "to drive a wedge between Canada and the United States."

But if the suspicions regarding Mr. Trudeau's Americanism, or lack of it, are difficult to substantiate, he has not dispelled them with a comprehensive report on what he intended to accomplish in the Soviet Union.

During a debate in Commons, he said that he was merely trying to pursue "a constructive and imaginative foreign policy," and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French Warship, Soviet Tanker Collide Off Algeria; Nine Killed

PARIS, June 6 (Reuters)—Nine French sailors were killed and one seriously injured when the 2,750-ton French destroyer Surcouf was split in two in a collision with a Soviet tanker off the Algerian coast early today.

A French Defense Ministry statement said the front half of the destroyer was cut off and sank. The stern section was still afloat and was being towed into the Spanish port of Cartagena by another destroyer, the Tartu.

The statement identified the tanker as the Boucharov, according to first reports from the French vessel. (Shipping sources had earlier said the vessel might be the 15,500-ton General Bocharov, which sailed into the Mediterranean from the Black Sea five days ago.)

The statement said the collision occurred at 0300 GMT, 60 nautical miles south of Cartagena.

The French aircraft carrier Arromanches, and a supply vessel, the Soane, were already on the scene of the accident and two destroyers were on their way, a navy spokesman said.

The spokesman said details of the disaster were still sketchy and communications with the stricken ship had so far been difficult.

Damage to the Soviet tanker was not immediately known.

Concorde and Soviet SST in Tie for Honors
PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—The Anglo-French Concorde and the Soviet Union's SSJ-26 supersonic jet were tied for honors today, even as subsonic demonstration flights at the Paris air show.

It was the first time that international aviation experts had been asked to compare the two ultra delta-wing planes that are designed to carry about 120 passengers at twice the speed of sound.

With 50,000 invited guests headed by French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas looking on, both planes made 12-minute flights over Le Bourget Airfield.

The big surprise was the Tu-144's shorter take-off. It was the first time westerners had seen a supersonic jet take off. The plane took less than 1,000 yards and lifted steeply.

Experts also rated it less noisy than the Concorde.

New Lava Stream Pours From Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, June 6 (Reuters)—The volcano Etna, silent for about a week, roared back to life today, causing alarm again in the villages nestled on its slopes.

For 56 days, up to last Monday, the volcano poured out lava which came close to destroying the village of Fornazzo, threatened two others and caused millions of dollars worth of damage.

Tonight, after a mighty explosion, molten lava started pouring from the mountain above the villages, rumbling down beside the now solidified streams which stopped only a week ago. At its present rate it is expected to reach cultivated areas later tonight, and become a real threat to the village of Sant'Alfio tomorrow.

3-Man Russian Satellite Heads for Salyut Linkup

Steers for 2d Rendezvous In 6 Weeks

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 6 (NYT)—A Soviet spacecraft, the Soyuz-11, was launched this morning with three men aboard. During the day, it corrected its orbit in apparent preparation for rendezvous with the scientific station Salyut.

It was the second time in six weeks that a manned craft had been sent aloft to dock with the orbital station, which has been circling the earth since April 19.

Soyuz-10 linked up with Salyut for five-and-a-half hours during a brief two-day test mission April 23 to 25.

The Soyuz-11 was launched at 7:55 a.m. Moscow time, from the Baikonur manned space center, in Kazakhstan, while the orbital station was completing its 779th circuit of the earth.

Detailed objectives of the Soyuz-11 mission were secret, as usual, but comments by the three cosmonauts at a news conference before the flight suggested that their mission would be longer and more complex than that of the previous Soyuz. Video-taped fragments of the session with Soviet newsmen were shown on television after the launching.

Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, 43, the spacecraft commander, said the crew had trained "for work on the ferry craft, for docking with the Salyut, and for engineering, astrophysical and medical experiments."

The preparations were presumed to refer to possible use of an astronomical telescope that may be installed on the Salyut station, as well as to studies of the effect of prolonged space flight on the human organism.

One of the two civilian engineers, Vladislav V. Volkov, 35, who is making his second space flight, described the current mission as "more difficult" than his first flight aboard Soyuz-7 in October, 1969, when three manned craft performed a week-long group flight in earth orbit.

Mr. Volkov also quipped, in answer to a newsmen's question, that a book he had written would be published soon "and you can use my material while I am flying."

The other civilian, Viktor I. Patsayev, 37, who is on his first space mission, was described at the news conference as having been trained specifically as a test engineer for work with the orbital station Salyut.

The initial parameters of the Soyuz-11 orbit were not announced.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



SOVIET SPACEMEN—The crew of Soyuz-11, shown during training in the craft, are from left, Vladislav Volkov, the pilot Georgi Dobrovolski, and Viktor Patsayev.

Also on Tokyo Relations

Rogers in Paris to Confer On OECD and the Mideast

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Paris today for a busy round of talks on subjects ranging from the Middle East and Western economic situations to Japanese-American relations.

He will be chairman of the annual ministerial meeting tomorrow and Tuesday of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which groups the United States, Canada and Japan with the most industrially advanced nations of Western Europe.

The OECD, whose headquarters are in Paris, acts as a coordinating body for Western economic and trade policies. It will get its 23d member during the meeting, when Australia will join.

Middle East Meetings
State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, who arrived with Mr. Rogers from the just-concluded ministerial NATO meeting in Lisbon, said Mr. Rogers would be holding talks on the Middle East with French officials and America's senior diplomatic envoy to Cairo, Donald

Moscow Reacts

Cautiously to NATO Stand

MOSCOW, June 6 (NYT)—The Soviet Union reacted cautiously yesterday to Friday's communiqué by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which called for further probing of Soviet intentions on the reduction of forces in Central Europe.

The initial commentaries by Tass, the Soviet press agency, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, expressed disappointment that the NATO countries were not more enthusiastic about the proposal made by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, to begin talks on troop and armament reductions.

Dinner With Schumann
Although Mr. Rogers just spent several days with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at the NATO meeting, Mr. McCloskey said, "They didn't get a chance to talk about this [Middle East situation] very much in Lisbon." So they met for dinner tonight.

Mr. McCloskey said Mr. Rogers sought the meeting with Mr. Rogers because the envoy "wanted to report to the secretary before returning to the U.S. for his son's graduation" from college. After briefing Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bergus was scheduled to go on to the United States.

Mr. Rogers, according to U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

They'd Censure Rejection

Heath Urges EEC for Sake Of U.K. Future Generations

LONDON, June 6 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath, in a message to a pro-Common Market rally in London today, said Britons must seize the opportunity of going into Europe—or be condemned by future generations.

The message came on the eve of the departure for Luxembourg of Britain's chief European Economic Community negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, who will have further talks with the EEC Council of Ministers on Britain's application.

Today's Youth for Europe rally in Trafalgar Square was staged by the Greater London Young Conservatives and followed a big rally yesterday by EEC opponents led by the Common Market Safety Campaign.

Mr. Heath's message said that in the next few weeks it would become clear whether satisfactory terms could be reached between the government and the EEC.

Mr. Heath added: "I believe that Britain and her European neighbors now have the unique opportunity of taking a major step towards the unity of Western Europe."

"We have the chance of combining our efforts in a community which could further the prosperity of our people, and provide the basis for a more effective European influence for good in the world."

He said that if the opportunity of going into Europe were missed, "We shall, I believe, be condemned by young people in this country and by future generations for our lack of vision."

7 Million Muscovites
MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters)—The population of Moscow has reached 7,661,000, according to a nationwide census completed earlier this year. Tass news agency said today. The figure represents an increase of 17 percent over 1959, when the last census was held.



ANTI-EEC—Renee Short, Labor party member of Parliament, was one of four MPs who staged an anti-Common Market rally Saturday in London. Speakers urged supporters of the movement to sign a petition to the queen calling for a national referendum on the EEC.

Gallup Poll

6 out of 10 Americans Regret Involvement in Vietnam War

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute
of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., June 6.—The proportion of Americans who think it was a mistake to become involved in Vietnam has reached an all-time high of 6 in 10—a complete reversal of opinion from five and one-half years ago. In the latest nationwide survey,

61 percent of all persons interviewed believe the U.S. made a mistake sending troops to Vietnam, compared to 28 percent who say we did not make a mistake and 11 percent who are undecided.

In the first survey on the issue, conducted five and one-half years ago, in August 1965, the comparable percentages were 24

percent, 61 percent and 15 percent undecided.

Republicans during the last five and one-half years have changed their views about U.S. involvement to almost the same extent as Democrats. This fact could spell trouble for President Nixon in the primaries next spring. It will be recalled that one of the factors in President Johnson's decision not to run for re-election in 1968 was the emergence of a Democratic "peace" candidate, Eugene McCarthy, in the New Hampshire primary.

The increasing disillusionment with U.S. involvement in Vietnam is clearly recorded in the following table, which shows a dramatic change in opinions among key groups in the population:

Vietnam a Mistake?	Per Cent Saying "Yes"	Per Cent Saying "No"	Per Cent Undecided
NATIONAL	61	28	11
Rep/Lean Rep	58	31	11
Dem/Lean Dem	64	26	10
Independents	26	60	
21-29 years	14	58	
30-49 years	22	60	
50 & over	29	63	
College	24	61	
High school	22	61	
Grade school	28	62	

In the latest survey, a total of 1,500 persons, 18 and older, were interviewed in more than 300 localities across the nation. Interviewing was conducted May 7 through 10.

In view of the blackout, it was not clear whether today's orbital correction would be sufficient to insure a rendezvous with the Soyuz. The crew took a test period from 3:40 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., while the Soyuz-11 was orbiting outside direct radio contact with ground stations in the Soviet Union.

The size and instrumentation of the Soyuz have also been shrouded in secrecy, although the orbital station is widely believed to be the heaviest payload ever placed in earth orbit by the Soviet Union. The previous record was set by the 17-ton Proton-4, a scientific satellite launched in November, 1968.

After their return to earth April 25, members of the Soyuz-10 crew described the Soyuz in guarded terms, using such expressions as "overwhelming" and "something you simply have to see."

One cosmonaut likened the docking of the Soyuz to a train entering a railroad terminal. Although the first joint experiment between the Soyuz and a manned Soyuz had generally been expected to result in a prolonged joint flight and possible boarding of the huge scientific laboratory, the mission turned out to be a relatively short one.

Soviet spokesmen later said that the primary purpose of the Soyuz-10 mission had been to test new techniques of rendezvous and hookup with an orbital station. The present flight has been described as a continuation of the Soyuz-10 experiment.

Launching Seen

Following recent practice, the launching of Soyuz-11 was shown in filmed fragments on television a few hours after it took place. The camera picked up the three cosmonauts as they alighted from a bus, dressed in leather jackets and trousers, but wearing after launching the sound track was repeatedly erased, presumably when unpublished mission details were being discussed.

Mr. Tarr refused, and the group went into action with the handcuffs that they had kept concealed in their pockets during the conversation. Mr. Tarr stood before a wall painting of a tank and combat troops silhouetted against a night skyline of blazing battle and told reporters, "Our conversation was like a Greek tragedy, two priorities on a collision course of idealism."

After that, he argued briefly with the protesters, who by then had handcuffed themselves in front of the room's two exits and said they would not leave.

They were evicted several minutes later by federal security guards but were not arrested.

N.Y. Zoo Bear Shot

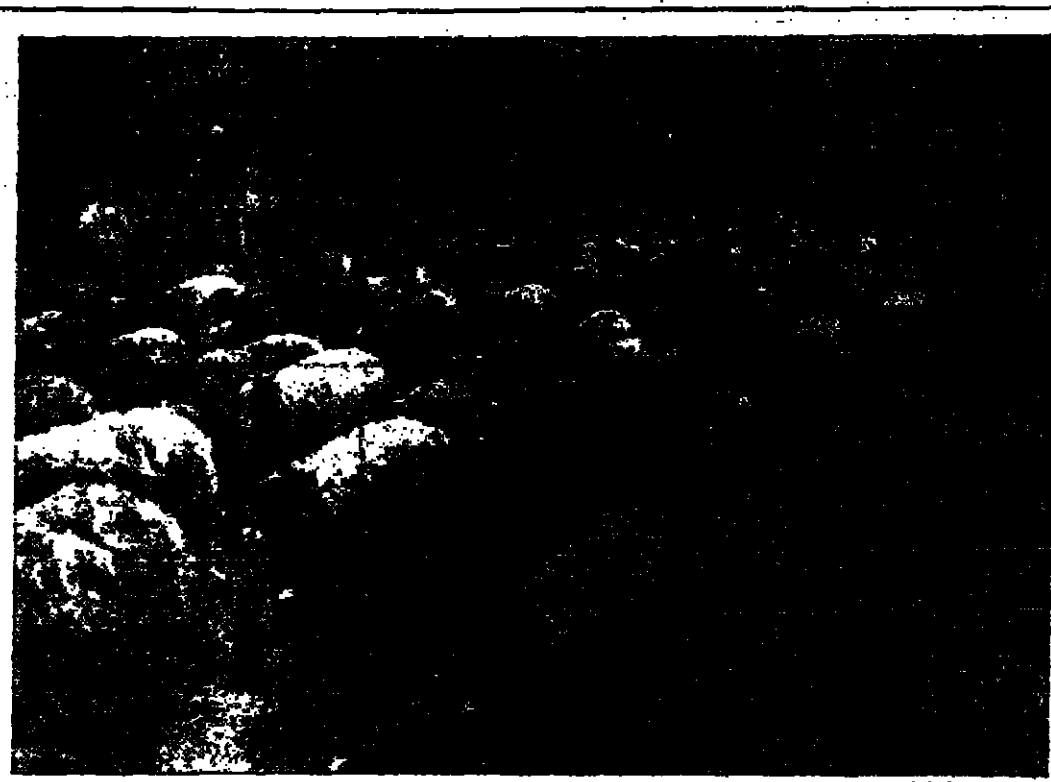
NEW YORK, June 6 (UPI)—A policeman shot dead a polar bear in the Central Park Zoo here yesterday after it bit a 29-year-old man on the hand and arm. He apparently had been teasing the bear and pushed an arm into its cage. He was not seriously hurt.

Cosmos-426 Launched

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched its 426th unmanned Cosmos satellite, the Soviet news agency Tass reported. The news agency said the satellite carried scientific equipment to continue existing programs of space exploration.

At the same time, Tass reported that Lunokhod-1, the Soviet robot moon car, has been checked out for its eighth lunar day. After six months on the moon, Lunokhod was reported last month to be gradually dying. However, it continues to operate, at least, on a limited scale.

Tass reported the vehicle's solar batteries were reactivated last night and "the operation of the on-board systems was checked." Lunokhod was found to have survived another two-week lunar night.



CITY SIGHTS—Some of the 600 sheep moved through Stockholm early Saturday morning to their summer pastures. It took six hours for the flocks to cross the city.

3 Cosmonauts Heading for Space Linkup

(Continued from Page 1)

ed. After manual correction at 1:50 p.m., the spacecraft was said to be circling the earth at a maximum distance of 135 miles and a minimum of 115 miles, with an orbital angle of 51.6 degrees.

The present orbital parameters of the Soyuz station have also not been disclosed. At last report, on May 15, it was in an orbit 217 by 185 miles. But these heights are presumed to have declined steadily because of atmospheric friction.

In view of the blackout, it was not clear whether today's orbital correction would be sufficient to insure a rendezvous with the Soyuz. The crew took a test period from 3:40 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., while the Soyuz-11 was orbiting outside direct radio contact with ground stations in the Soviet Union.

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After Courting 'Northern Neighbor' Trudeau Insists Americans Are Allies, 'Even Friends'

(Continued from Page 1)

"take a fresh look at the world and at Canadian interest in it."

But the prime minister had already said at a news conference in Moscow that while Canada remained a friend of the United States, the impact of American power was so great that it threatened to submerge Canada's identity.

The most effective counterbalance, in his opinion, would be Canada's other powerful neighbor across the Arctic, the Soviet Union. Geographically, the Soviet Union is just over the North Pole, and from Alert on Ellesmere Island, Canada's northernmost outpost, Moscow and Ottawa are about equidistant.

When Mr. Trudeau says he seeks new friends and trading partners for a Canada "not overwhelmingly dependent on or dominated by any one state or group of states," every listener knows he is alluding principally to the United States and its huge role here in business, industry and even culture.

In an informal, reflective discussion with reporters on the homebound flight from Leningrad on May 28, Mr. Trudeau conceded that he was uncertain whether the Soviet Union or Canada had benefited more from his visit.

He said he was astonished "that a great power like that [the Soviet Union] wants to sign a protocol that talks of yearly meetings [with Canada], that they should say: 'We will consult with you when there are some areas of tension in the world.' You know, there is something unequal in the equation."

A protocol signed by Mr. Trudeau and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in Moscow calls for ministerial meetings periodically to take up agenda items extending from political, economic, cultural and environmental issues to every aspect of the international situation.

The prime minister reported that both Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev emphasized that any agreement with Canada "wasn't aimed against anybody," particularly the United States. When Mr. Trudeau asked Mr. Brezhnev for his assessment of American involvement in the world, the

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U.S. Air-Spy Photos Indicate China Is Building Nuclear Sub

By Michael Getler

GROTON, Conn., June 6 (UPI)—China appears to be building its first nuclear-powered submarine, according to U.S. aerial spy photographs.

Although the vessel is still in the early stages of construction, well-informed government officials say its hull is larger than any ever built in Chinese shipyards.

The configuration of the hull indicates to experts (showing the photographs) that the submarine will have a nuclear power plant, and that it probably will be an attack submarine rather than a missile-launching one.

Attack submarines could be used to knock out aircraft carriers, other surface vessels, or other submarines.

The Chinese now have more than 40 attack submarines, but many of these are old Soviet-built models. All of them are diesel-powered. Nuclear power enables submarines to remain at sea for months without refueling.

While the Chinese submarine force is small and weak compared to the American and Soviet underwater armadas, it is the world's third largest.

Modern Version

In recent years, the Chinese have been building a modernized version of the 1940-vintage R-class medium-range submarine, which is also diesel-powered. Those submarines do not have the range to cruise far from the Chinese mainland.

The Chinese also have a missile-firing submarine, a copy of the Soviet G-class vessel. The Chinese built its first shipyard at Dalian, Manchuria, in 1964 from parts left behind by the Soviets after they broke off their technical and military assistance to China in the early 1960s.

The G-class submarine carries only three short-range (300-mile) missiles. U.S. experts estimate that it would take the Chinese eight to ten years to develop and build a nuclear-powered submarine and missile-launching combination comparable to the U.S. Polaris.

A number of American China-watchers believe the recent trend in Chinese weaponry is toward short and medium-range arms against the Soviet Union, rather than long-range ones needed to hurt the United States.

100th A-Sub

Meanwhile, at Groton Friday, the U.S. Navy launched its 100th nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Silverdarts. The USS Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, was launched 17 years ago.

The Silverdarts is the 59th attack submarine to join the U.S. fleet. The other 41 boats carry Polaris and Poseidon ballistic missiles.

While the U.S. Navy has stopped building missile-firing submarines, attack subs are still being produced at the rate of about five a year.

Navy Secretary John Chafee, speaking at the launching, said the Soviet Union turned out three times as many nuclear-powered submarines last year as the United States, but are still building missile-firing vessels in an attempt to match the superior American fleet.

U.S. Super Quiet Sub

GROTON, Conn., June 6 (UPI)—The Navy laid the keel Saturday for its first "super quiet" nuclear submarine and got a strong indication from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that

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French Premier Loses a Title

PARIS, June 6 (U)

Prime Minister Jacques Chabanolles, complaining he "often lost his composure" today gave up the title "double" held for the past five years in the French open championships.

Playing under the Perrier, an adagio Premier, Mr. Chabanolles and Henri Pelizzari for 3-6 to Robert Abderi of France, and Robert of Australia.

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4 Killed in 2 Accidents

5 WW-II Planes Collide And 4 Crash in U.S. Race

CAPE MAY, N.J., June 6 (AP)—Five World War-II-style fighter planes were involved in two midair collisions within minutes of each other at the National Air Races here yesterday and four crashed in flames, killing the four pilots.

The four planes, T-6 Navy trainers, were among seven that took off at 3 p.m. for a heat of the races. Fifteen minutes later, as they flashed over the starting line 50 feet above the ground, one of them scraped another, lost a wing, and plummeted to the ground, bursting into flames. The scraped plane landed undamaged.

The remaining planes had completed one three-mile lap when three more were involved in a midair collision and crashed in a wooded area adjacent to the airport.

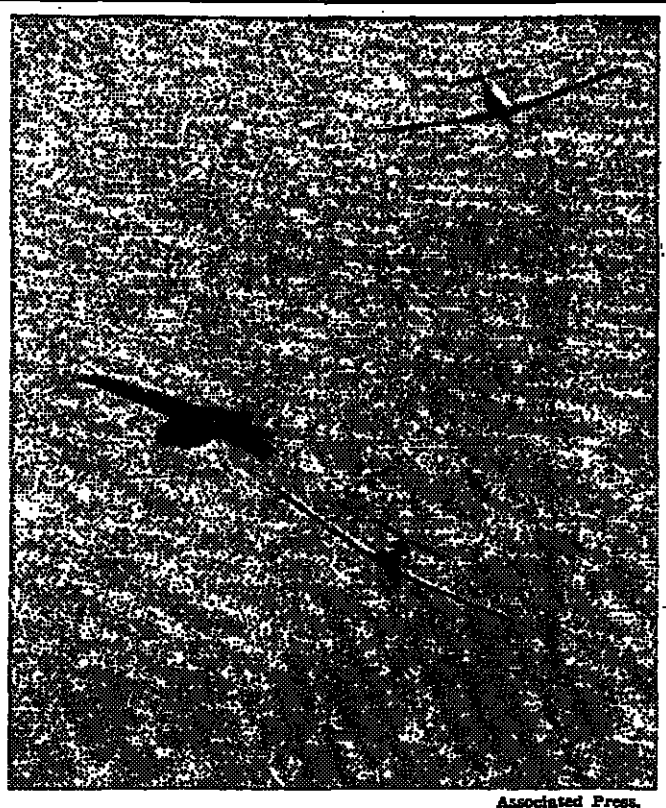
The accidents occurred far from the spectator area, and race officials said there was never any danger to the 15,000 onlookers.

The dead were identified as Richard Minges, 34, Victor Baker, 43; Edwin Snyder, 47, and Joseph Quinn, 32. Officials said Mr. Minges was killed in the first collision and the three others in the second.

Race officials said they would continue the races, which involve about 50 planes and pilots. They began Wednesday and were to conclude today.

They don't stop the Indianapolis 500, a spokesman said. Today in Plainville, Conn., stunt pilot Gilbert Villetto, of New Haven, was killed at an air show when the biplane he was flying took a nosedive and crashed into a sand pit just beyond the airfield, police said.

In North Kingston, R.I., yesterday, a pilot was killed when his propeller-driven plane crashed during an air show at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.



FIRST OF TWO—The plane at left has just collided with the one nearest it, losing part of its wing. It crashed, killing its pilot. Minutes later in the same air race at Cape May, N.J., three more planes collided and crashed, killing all three pilots. The second plane in the accident shown here landed safely.

U.S. Sets Racial Quotas for Chicago Projects

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The federal government closed plans Friday to impose racial quotas on federal construction projects in Chicago, after a voluntary equal hiring program there collapsed.

Arthur A. Fletcher, assistant secretary of labor for wages and labor standards, said the department would soon set up a hiring program similar to the Philadelphia Plan, which stipulates quotas on projects costing over \$50,000.

"It's not a question of whether or not we have a plan in Chicago, it's a question of how," Mr. Fletcher said.

The Chicago plan was the most ambitious of several "hometown" voluntary programs to train and hire workers from minority groups. Under the plan, 4,000 members of minorities were to be hired or trained.

However, the plan is in disarray. Its director, Alderman Fred J. Hubbard, a protégé of Mayor Richard J. Daley, is missing, and a \$45,000 fee for the plan was not paid. The plan was the United States Labor Department. A report charging Mr. Hubbard with forgery has been issued.

Since the plan became effective months ago, 885 members of minorities have begun apprenticeship training but few have been hired or trained.

No Faith Left

Mr. Fletcher said blacks in Chicago no longer had any faith in a voluntary plan.

"Therefore, the federal government has no other option," a assistant secretary added.

"We expect a lot of opposition, a kinds of suits to be filed, a kind of setting up the plan," he said.

"So we are not going to simply impose a plan simply because we have a good reason to do it. We'll proceed cautiously, because we want to do it right, in order to win in court."

Malcolm R. Lovell Jr., the department's assistant secretary for manpower, meanwhile, said the department's counsel was conducting an investigation to see if legal steps might be taken to recover the money already spent under the plan.

"We plan to exercise our legal rights to reclaim the taxpayers' money," Mr. Lovell said. "Government money is government money, and the solicitor is checking it."

Segregation Drops Sharply in South Schools

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Final government figures for the 1970-71 school year now ending disclose a dramatic drop in the segregation of Southern schools over the past two years, administration sources disclosed yesterday.

According to a survey conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the percentage of black pupils attending majority-white schools jumped from 18.4 percent to 39.1 percent in the last two years, while the percentage of black children attending segregated, all-black schools dropped from 68 percent to 14.1 percent in the same period.

The figures suggest more progress in the elimination of the dual school system than was indicated by preliminary data released by the department in January, and exceeded the expectations of some of President Nixon's associates.

Nixon Dedicates a 'Seaport' Opening Oklahoma to Gulf

By Don Oberdorfer

PORT OF CATOOSA, Okla., June 6 (WP).—President Nixon stood on the bank of the Verdigris River yesterday and dedicated an "Oklahoma seaport" in the name of progress and posterity.

The \$1.2 billion waterway project stretching from here to the lower Mississippi River will bring "a whole new era of growth and development" in the Arkansas River basin, the President declared.

The dedication of the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System, named for Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., and the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr, D., Okla., brought the President, three cabinet members, two governors, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., other political dignitaries and tens of thousands of local citizens to the dusty terminus of what orators called "a new wonder of the world."

Mr. Nixon recalled that nearly 50 years ago the Oklahoma humorist Will Rogers jokingly dared public-works supporters in Congress to "get me a harbor on the Verdigris River at Oologah" just 16 miles north of the site of yesterday's dedication here.

From here at Catoosa, 20 miles outside Tulsa, the once-wild Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers have been converted into a series of placid lakes and canals that will take river-boat traffic 440 miles to join the Mississippi River below Memphis.

Locks and Dams

It required 17 locks and dams and is the largest civil-works project ever undertaken by the Army Engineers. Its \$1.2 billion cost is said to exceed that of the St. Lawrence Freeway, the next largest waterway project in which the United States has been involved.

According to Mr. Nixon, who

Pair Linked To Shooting of 2 N.Y. Police

Panthers Arrested With Submachine Gun

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy said last night that two former defendants in the Black Panther 13 bomb-conspiracy trial have been linked to the May 19 machine-gunning of two patrolmen here.

The two men, Richard Moore, 25, and Edward Joseph, 18, were arrested early yesterday by two other men in the holdup of a Bronx social club. One of the four men carried a submachine gun, police said. The others were armed with two shotguns and a rifle, according to police.

During prosecution testimony at the arraignment of the four defendants, Assistant District Attorney Richard Shaffer said the submachine gun recovered at the social club was "positively identified" as the weapon used to shoot the two patrolmen on May 19.

No charges have as yet been filed against the two suspects in connection with the shooting.

Jumped Ball

Mr. Moore and Mr. Joseph had disappeared earlier this year after jumping bail. Mr. Moore, who forfeited \$100,000 bail in the middle of the trial, had been reported to have fled to Algeria.

All 13 defendants in the Panther trial, including Mr. Moore, were subsequently acquitted. Mr. Joseph's case was severed from the trial because of his age.

Mr. Murphy issued a statement to newsmen at police headquarters last night saying a joint investigation by city detectives and the Federal Bureau of Investigation "has resulted in connecting two of the prisoners with the machine-gunning . . . of Patrolmen Nicholas J. Binetti and Thomas P. Curry."

He identified the two as Mr. Moore and Mr. Joseph and said the District Attorney's Office wanted them held without bail.

Patrolmen Binetti and Curry had been on duty outside the home of New York prosecuting attorney Frank S. Hogan when they pursued a car headed the wrong way on a one-way street. As they pulled alongside the vehicle, one of its occupants fired a burst from an automatic weapon into their car, wounding both of them critically.

Drama at Dulles Airport A Pistol-Packing Hijacker Talked Out of Israel Flight

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—A United Air Lines flight crew dissuaded an armed hijacker from a trip to Israel Friday night at Dulles International Airport, where the gunman had forced their short-haul Boeing-727 twin-jet to land.

The FBI later identified him as Glen Elmo Riggs, 58, a retired coal miner from Ashford, W.Va.

After forcing the plane down at Dulles, the hijacker released all 68 passengers and three stewards unharmed. But he held the flight crew hostage and demanded a long-range jet to take him to Tel Aviv.

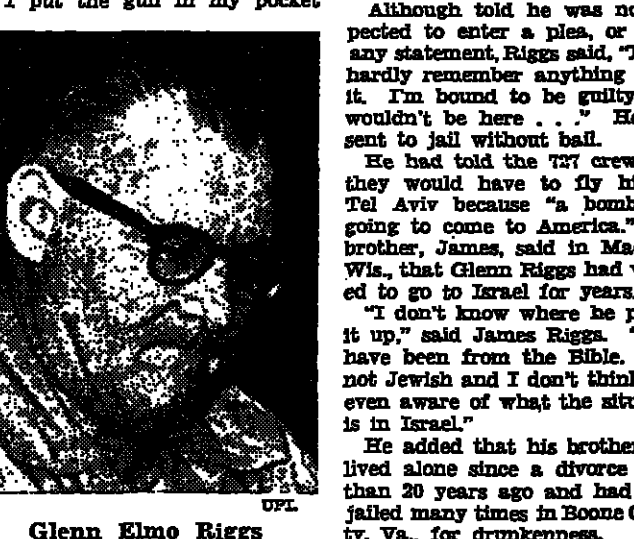
For three harrowing hours the hijacker held the crewmen at gunpoint, until 2d Officer Greg D. Colliton obtained possession of his gun.

"I tried to keep him talking," Mr. Colliton said later. "He cooked and uncooked the gun 50 or 60 times."

Gun on Seat

Mr. Colliton said the man kept changing his mind about the trip to Israel and finally agreed he would rather go back to West Virginia. Then Mr. Colliton saw he had gone for a drink of water and had left his gun on his seat.

"I put the gun in my pocket



Glenn Elmo Riggs

Reagan, Denying New Charge, Asserts He Paid All His Taxes

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan insisted Friday that he had "paid every tax" he owed.

The governor said last month that he paid no state income taxes for 1970 because of "business losses." Under questioning from newsmen last month, he issued a written statement asserting that he had paid more than \$81,000 in taxes in the last five years.

The controversy was renewed last week when a college radio reporter, Mrs. Rosemary King, who discovered the nonpayment of taxes for 1970, said that Mr. Reagan had also failed to pay state income taxes for another year since his election in 1966.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the governor said at a news conference Friday, "I have paid every tax obligation that I had. I issued a statement in writing. Everything you need to know about my tax status is in that statement."

Earned \$44,100 in '70

As governor of California, Mr. Reagan earned a gross income of \$44,100 last year. It has been reported that he paid about \$14,000 in property taxes.

Mrs. King, a journalism student at Sacramento State College, did not identify in her radio broadcast.

Beach Pollution Spreads in Italy

ROME, June 6 (NYT).—The most popular beaches of the Italian coastline around Rome, Naples and Genoa have been declared serious pollution areas.

The National Research Council's Water Institute published yesterday an alarming report on the growing pollution of the Italian coast. The report was part of a campaign begun last month by Italian authorities to alert the public to the "deterioration of the environment."

Many of Italy's sea resorts were described in the report as highly polluted from sewage, oil residue and industrial wastes.

Along the Roman coast, 118 of 134 bathing beaches tested were polluted.

N.Y. Gets U.S. Grant For Drug Traffic War

WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters).—The federal government Friday announced a grant of \$7.5 million to New York State to fight heroin and other drug addiction in New York City.

The grant—intended to establish a city narcotics prosecution force—was announced after a meeting here between President Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who had appealed for government help against soaring heroin addiction.

Van Heflin Critical After Heart Attack

HOLLYWOOD, June 6 (AP).—Veteran stage and screen actor Van Heflin, 60, was rushed to a hospital in critical condition today after suffering a heart attack while swimming.

A gardener had pulled Mr. Heflin from a ladder in a friend's swimming pool, his head barely above water. The actor had been swimming his customary 20 daily laps.

Firemen tried unsuccessfully to revive him on the way to Hollywood Emergency Hospital, where officials reported only that he was "still alive."

D-Day Remembered By Small French Town

COURMAYEURS-SUR-MER, France, June 6 (UPI).—Two former Canadian servicemen were today the guests of honor, along with a salvaged Sherman tank, at a memorial service for the Canadian assault forces that landed on Juno Beach at dawn on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

The memorial service, in the shadow of the tank, now a monument in this small fishing village, was also attended by the Canadian ambassador to France, Leo Cardieux, and the widow of Marshal Alphonse Juin, former commander of the Free French forces in North Africa and Italy.

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Canada and Its Neighbors

Prime Minister Trudeau's journey to the Soviet Union has been variously described in Canada as "primarily a good will trip" and "an 11-day honeymoon to Samarkand at government expense." More serious comment, however, revolves around the effect of his mission on Canadian-American relations. Normally, assertions of Canadian independence from its big neighbor to the south are rather belated. But they are sensitive to the possibility that Mr. Trudeau may have created a new dependence on the big neighbor to the northwest.

The prime minister himself was not unaware that when the Kremlin proposes annual consultations with Canada, "there is something unequal in the equation." He has also reiterated on a number of occasions that the Americans are not only Canada's neighbors and allies "but even our friends." But he has also had a kind of Gaullist consciousness (expressed with rather less than De Gaulle's customary vigor) that the United States is just too big for Canada's good.

There is another matter which should not be overlooked. Just as Canada's recognition of Peking was followed by a new, large sale of Canadian wheat to China, so the protocol signed in Moscow was followed by a contract for selling the same commodity to the Soviet Union. Mr. Trudeau was quite unpopular in the prairie provinces a couple of years ago when he asked Canadian wheat farmers if they expected him to be a salesman for their crops. Now he has proved himself quite a good one, and this may help the Canadian economy balance off its importations of goods and reduce its importations of capital from the United States. It won't do Mr. Trudeau's Liberals any harm in the Canadian west, either.

None of this can do any basic damage to Canadian-American relations. There are possibilities of friction in the Arctic, where Canada sees in the Soviet example, and techniques, help for its own plans for development. If, after protesting the potential use of American tankers in the Northwest Passage, Canada were to welcome Soviet ships, there might be trouble—including disillusionment for those American conservationists who believe Canada to be chiefly concerned with fighting pollution, rather than with nationalism. But for the present, this is a rather academic consideration.

Canada and the United States, for all their differences, have too much in common to separate too widely on matters of genuinely mutual concern. Indeed, the main problem for Canada is not its relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union, but relations among the provinces of this highly diverse federation. Shortly there will be constitutional issues of great importance discussed in Victoria, B.C. Many in Quebec believe it is only a matter of time before the "two nations"—anglophone and francophone—become so in fact, linked only by something on the order of the European Common Market.

This may be sheer illusion—the true separatists are still a minority in Quebec, and francophones are spread throughout Canada. But if it should seriously threaten to come to pass, Canada would do well to consider the position of the pre-Serajevo Balkans, lying between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russians. Canada's best assurance of independence is not in playing off the United States against the Soviet Union, or vice-versa, but in its own united strength, "from sea unto the sea."

The Vietnam Debate

Another serious setback for South Vietnamese forces and a fresh expression of presidential determination to hang on in Indochina until the Saigon regime can defend itself lend weight to two carefully qualified moves in Congress this week designed to set a cutoff date for U.S. military action in Southeast Asia.

Revising the overblown rhetoric that has been used for more than a decade to justify U.S. intervention in Vietnam, President Nixon told a news conference last week: "To allow a take-over of South Vietnam by the Communist aggressor would not only result in the loss of seventeen million people in South Vietnam, it would greatly increase the danger of that kind of aggression and also the danger of a larger war in the Pacific and the world."

The President defined his aim as ending the war in a way that would give the South Vietnamese "a reasonable chance to defend themselves against Communist aggression."

The trouble is that the United States, having expended more than 45,000 American lives and \$100 billion worth of American resources and having trained and equipped a million-man South Vietnamese Army, can well feel that it has already given South Vietnam every reasonable chance for self-preservation.

The pathetic performance of South Vietnamese troops in eastern Cambodia last week offers further evidence, after the fiasco in Laos, that Saigon's forces still cannot stand on their own. This fresh failure reinforces concern that President Nixon's formula for ending the American military role in Indochina through Vietnamization is, instead, a prescription for indefinite involvement.

The President's persisting unwillingness to face up to the realities in Indochina has made many congressmen feel obliged to consider action to reassert the rightful role of Congress in determining foreign policy. The House will have an opportunity this week to register its first direct vote on the question of ending the Vietnam war when it considers an amendment to bar the use of funds under a military procurement bill for continuation of the Southeast Asian conflict after Jan. 1, 1972. Since procurement funds are committed long in advance of

actual deliveries, the amendment would have no significant early impact on the conduct of the war. But passage of the amendment, introduced by Reps. Lucien Nedzi, a Michigan Democrat, and Charles Whalen, an Ohio Republican, would provide a signal to the White House of the changing bipartisan mood in Congress.

Meanwhile, the Senate is scheduled to begin debate on a more clear-cut challenge to the President's war policy: the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to the Selective Service Act, calling for withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina by the end of this year. This amendment, which was defeated 55 to 39 last year, has been significantly modified to make withdrawal contingent on action by Hanoi to release American prisoners of war. A new section provides that, if within 60 days after enactment of the amendment North Vietnam has not made arrangements for releasing the prisoners of war by Dec. 31, 1971, the withdrawal deadline will be extended and Congress may "authorize such further action as is recommended by the President" to secure the prisoners' release.

It is understandable but nonetheless tragic that the President's policies have caused so many of both parties in Congress to abandon hope for a conclusion of the war through negotiations, the only course that offers even the remotest hope for a viable peace in Southeast Asia. By elbowing aside potential openings for progress in Paris, downgrading the status of his negotiators there and shifting strategy to pursue the will-o'-the-wisp of military victory, Mr. Nixon has made it hard for anyone to believe that he has much bargaining leverage left.

At this moment he seems to be moving toward a date of his own for terminating American troop involvement in Vietnam ground operations, with 1972 election politics a consideration in that timetable. If the McGovern-Hatfield amendment warrants rejection, it is up to the President at this late hour to convince the Congress and the country that the interests of either the United States or world freedom are worse served by a congressional initiative for terminating the American involvement in Vietnam than they clearly have been by the futile policies he and his predecessors have pursued.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. War Crimes Trials

It is now clear that the American military authorities are determined to pursue the war criminal trail wherever it leads, leaving no privileged sanctuaries among the higher ranks. This is welcome news and a not inconsiderable triumph for the pressures of

public opinion. This makes it all the more important that opponents of the Vietnam war should not exploit these trials for propaganda purposes. That they are now taking place illustrates how little America has been corrupted by the war, not how much.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 7, 1896

NEW YORK—It seems that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna have decided to ask Mr. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, to accept the nomination for Vice-President at St. Louis. Mr. Whiteley Reid has just returned from the West. He says that the sentiment for Mr. McKinley there is overwhelming. Mr. Redfield Proctor was Secretary of War in President Harrison's administration. He was born in Vermont, studied law, served in the Union Army during the war and was later governor of his native State.

Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1921

PARIS—Champion W. T. Tilden, although he played some superb tennis at the Saint-Cloud hard-courts championship, was not seen at his best. Tilden was many pounds below his best playing weight and could not do himself full justice. However, he came through a winner of the championship, defeating easily his opponent in the final round in three straight sets. West Tilden will defend his championship of All-England and All Comers at the Wimbledon tournament.



Our Superpower Era Wanes

By C. L. Sulzberger

BERNAY, France.—At the end of a long journey through many lands and five continents, the American traveler is forced to conclude that the United States is entering a new and diminishing phase of national history and international influence. The period of dominance that marked the generation after World War II is rapidly eroding; there never was an American century.

Whether this is good for the U.S.A. or for the world is not the issue and can only be assayed by historians. But there is no doubt that decreasing power and greater reluctance to express that power accord with the present humor of an American generation that is querulous, morally confused, obsessed with problems frequently magnified beyond recognition, and rendered both flaccid and hysterical by the tragic Indochina war.

The positive side of the coin is that the U.S. government's realistic awareness of this mood has induced it to extricate itself from an East Asian policy which the people no longer support, slowly withdrawing from the Vietnam conflict and commitments to Taiwan. Likewise, recognition of public desires has added impetus to efforts to arrange a halt in the arms race.

Policy Hampered

Nevertheless, the insistent desire of so many vociferous Americans to pull back from overseas commitments hampers Washington in efforts to rearrange an international balance without unnecessary sacrifice.

Despite the defeat of Sen. Mansfield's attempt to annul our NATO force, pressure continues for reducing this too rapidly and too much, for terminating radio propaganda, for reacting with protective tariffs against momentary trade disadvantages and for opting out of some phases of the technology race. Like the superpower air transport field which has been left to Russia and West Europe.

Even in the arms export field, the U.S.A. is about to fall behind. Gen. Pierre Gallois, a French military intellectual, writes that "aside from the F-4 Phantom... the United States has no real military aircraft to offer the rest of the world" and that future planes like the F-111, F-14 and F-15 are so heavy and expensive that they can claim only a limited market in West Germany, Australia and Japan.

Obviously, there is no doubt that the U.S.S.R. continues slowly if undramatically to gain power and prestige in the realms of space, nuclear arms, weapons, naval diplomacy and international politics, even while it plays down its ideological and revolutionary role.

The United States hit off more than it could chew when, after World War II, it undertook to fill political or economic vacuums in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean areas. Quite apart from new popular concepts in the generation born since 1945, economic alone forced an American re-examination.

tion of air transport competition and are already falling behind Russia and France in arms sales, which we must not regard as a clean enterprise, but which will continue until the millennium. And more and more we are lagging in the world trade race vis-à-vis West Germany and Japan, whose economies we restored after their defeat in 1945.

Ideologically, we are groping our way back to a policy of unbiased realism, seeking to accept with equal impartiality friendship with China, Russia, Yugoslavia and other Communist lands plus the heirs in Spain, Greece and Brazil of what used to be called fascism in a simpler Manichaean age.

In the Middle East we find after almost a quarter-century of dilemmas that we are still torn between our philosophical and political sympathies for Israel and our material and strategic hopes in the Arab world. The

only area where our prestige remains solid is the former.

Our influence has waned in the UN, Latin America, Western Europe, Western and Southern Asia and much of Africa. This readjustment was perhaps inevitable and the ultimate result may see the United States assuming a logically rightful place in the world, somewhere between great power and superpower status.

Possibly, with its own agricultural difficulties, its economic adjustments, its increasingly expensive overseas commitments, its troubles with China and its scarcely muted internal dissension, the same thing could eventually happen in a similar way to Russia, but not yet.

Without doubt the world stature of the United States has declined, both absolutely and relatively. We can only pray the same trend will encompass the Soviet Union—although policy is not built on prayers.

To the Class of '71...

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The university students graduating this month have gone through one of the worst periods of civil disorder and drug addiction in the history of the republic and are now facing the highest rate of unemployment in nine years.

Most of them were born three or four years after the last world war. They were 11 years old when John Kennedy campaigned for the presidency, 14 when he was killed, 16 when the American ground and air war started in Vietnam. In short, the time of their active memory has been one of unrelieved turmoil, change, confusion, doubt and temptation.

Still, we need not weep for them and, anyway, they are not interested in pity. Their situation is full of paradox. No generation ever talked so much about "commitment," yet seemed so unwilling to commit itself to one man or woman, or to one useful job of work. None has talked so much about the great political and social issues of the age, or written so badly about them. Seldom has so much physical and intellectual energy been combined, often in the same persons, with so much physical and intellectual slowness and even laziness.

Running in Packs

They talk about "participatory democracy," but most of them don't participate in the democratic process. They complain about the loss of "individualism," but run in packs. They condemn the welfare state, but lean on it, and praise the good-life personal happiness, but for all their activity often seem bored and singularly joyless.

So maybe this new generation is not so different after all. They are our children with our own features, yearnings and hypocrisies, only they are more visible and vocal and open in expressing their rebellion about the tangles of life. They look and sound more different than they are—TV and the press having dramatized the differences—but most of them don't even look or sound so different, only more interesting.

The commencement speakers seem to have been talking to the

graduates this year mainly about the war and drugs, emphasizing the astonishing conclusion that these are very bad things and may even be injurious to your health. But the political commencement speech is not very helpful these days, if it ever was, for the malaise in the country among old and young alike is not primarily political but philosophical.

People of all ages now are looking for purpose and meaning in their lives. The advertisements have seen the point clearer than the politicians. "Something to believe in," says General Motors, "a Buick." But even if General Motors and Mr. Nixon got everything they want tomorrow—peace, revenue sharing, jobs and a Buick in every garage—the problems of living without faith or trust in a noisy, changing world of commercial and political hucksters would still be with us.

Moral Confusion

It was widely believed in 1914 to 1919 and again in 1939 to 1945 that war was the explanation of the disorder of the world and that economic chaos was what disoriented the human family, and both, of course, were partly true, but after the wars and the triumph of John Maynard Keynes the moral confusion remained.

Nothing seems to irritate the young graduates of today more than what they regard as this outdated priggish moralizing, but you cannot explain, in the most practical circumstances, the present tragedies of the Vietnam war or the spiritual anxieties of the age unless you take into account the moral indifference of American public and private life. There is no way to remove our difficulties by political gimmicks, or to explain the American dilemma, unless we see ourselves as a decent people living below our idealistic standards of public and private life. Mr. Nixon cannot reconcile his Quakerism and his war policy in Vietnam, and the campus militants cannot reconcile their ideals and their violent actions unless they reject the principle of moral responsibility. The discontent that is shaking the world cannot be dealt with

The Road to Heroin

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Underlying the administration's approach to the problem of heroin is the theory that people become addicts by graduation from other drugs, notably marijuana. As the President said in his news conference last week:

"I can see no social or moral justification whatever for legalizing marijuana. I think it would be emptying the wrong step. It would simply encourage more and more of our young people to start down the long dismal road that leads to hard drugs."

But that view of stepping stones to heroin is so difficult to support, so little in keeping with what is known, that it is hard to have much confidence in the administration's approach. On the contrary, it appears that Mr. Nixon is only trying to enhance his own popularity by taking a strong stand against unpopular habits practiced by an unpopular group.

One certainty is that marijuana has become, like blue jeans and long hair, part of the youth culture. Millions of students take it. The Gallup poll estimates that 40 percent of all college students smoke "grass," and the number is rising rapidly.

Heroin, by contrast, is narrowly circumscribed both with respect to numbers and kinds of users. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics estimates from about 100,000 to 200,000 heroin addicts—half of them in New York City. Of the national total, the overwhelming majority are blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans concentrated in ghetto areas.

Statistically, there seems to be little correlation between the increase in marijuana usage and the use of heroin. In the State of California, arrests for marijuana rose by 70 percent between 1961 and 1968. Arrests for heroin declined by 7 percent during the same period. And it should be added that heroin users, being concentrated in the ghettos and far more prone to crime, have a much higher liability to arrest than marijuana users.

The statistical evidence is reinforced by other facts. In terms of effect, there is the reverse of a clear connection between marijuana and heroin. Marijuana is a stimulant that produces a mood of exhilaration; heroin acts as a sedative.

The social milieu fostering use

of the two drugs is equally different. Marijuana is typically found on the middle-class, suburban, some of the schools and colleges. Heroin addicts are found almost exclusively in congested areas where the underworld operates with official connivance. Thus, recent disclosures in New York suggest that the metropolitan police have been protecting the heroin pushers and the addicts of the Narcoetics. I recall in New York were three completely in the drug trade. And in Vietnam, it seems that the Saigon regime and appear the regimes of Laos and Thailand have played a considerable part in the transport and sale of opiates.

Critical Motive

What this suggests is that marijuana is the seedbed of huge and quick profits critical to the heroin problem. What makes such profits possible is precisely the punitive laws, zealous enforcement which part of the administration's approach to the problem.

This is not to say that marijuana is the only drug. I know that heroin should be passed by supervised persons friendly federal drugstores, don't know. But neither President Nixon. The evidence for having dogmatic opiates about drugs simply isn't there. In these uncertain circumstances, the appropriate thing to keep an open mind. It is to wait for more information from the Marijuana Commission. It makes sense to see what happens to the different approach now being tried out in various states and cities and to a maximum scope for these experiments.

This reserved and judicious attitude is especially appropriate to the man in the White House whom so many Americans to as a leader of national opinion. Mr. Nixon does not have to a himself with knowledge of position to drugs as a symbol the youth culture. He is President. More than any else in the country, he is posed to take large and bold views. At his news conference, he sought to rise a the battles of domestic politics. It is even more suitable that stay above the fighting matters of deep social tensions.

Letters

GIs in Europe

How can the retiring Secretary of the Army say we cannot raise a volunteer army but must offer extra combat pay? What other professional gets paid for exercising his profession? Is this an inducement for war or for peace? Does this develop the "High Sense of Honor" that President Nixon called for at West Point?

I understand our commitment to Europe calls for five divisions of ground troops. Do five divisions require 300,000 troops and 250,000 dependents? Many must remember the European disaster of May and June 1940 when the roads were filled with refugees,

including officers fleeing in out of uniform, with families. God forbid we have another "conventional" any other kind of war in Europe. But does this excess of b invite the same result?

Why doesn't someone in authority propose five divisions a state of combat readiness, the necessary support for all on a yearly rotation? This would mean doing more Europe, and reduce the cost all the excesses, the depend and the large force which ports them.

It will better serve the interests of the United States, Armed Forces, and the people and Armies of Western Europe. W.H.G. GIBL

Monte Carlo.

The 'Affected'

In his June 2 review of 'Athletic Revolution' Robert style is heartened that athletes are "deeply affected enough to protest the war. The crassest arrogance for athletes one year in the every day to dismiss anyone fails to join leftist demonstrations as not 'affected'.

Are the young men who venter to put their lives on line less "affected" than professors? Are the students and professors not "affected" who in hard, open-minded study history and politics and for the conclusion that world peace and progress are not served by the expansion of Marx Leninism by armed force?

CHRISTOPHER COLLIER

Paris.

Ecology Hysteria!

The Concordia and its rights provide a strong indication that the United States regret bitterly—and in the too-distant future—their fall push aside the hysterical, p note objections of the ecologists and build an SST. Sure, there's a great deal ought to be done to protect environment and much must done to correct the abuses ready committed, but adopting Chicken-Little (The sky is falling!) attitude doesn't help a thing.

WARREN SERVICE

Rome.

\$75,000-\$100,000 a Year

Life Income Persuaded Hoffa To Step Down, Teamsters Say

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—James R. Hoffa was guaranteed a substantial income for life and other benefits for his family before agreeing to relinquish the presidency of the Teamsters Union, informed union sources have revealed.

Some Teamster sources said that in addition to a title of president emeritus, Hoffa would receive a lifetime salary of \$100,000 a year.

A year "for past services to the international union." But other reports indicated that no special stipend would be given Hoffa, but that he would receive a lifetime pension estimated at \$75,000 a year.

In addition, Hoffa's wife, Josephine, who is recovering from a serious illness, will remain in her \$40,000-a-year job as director of the Teamsters' women's political arm for as long as she wishes.

Hoffa's son, James P., now a Teamster lawyer for Local 299 and Joint Council 43 in Detroit, reportedly will be named counsel of the international union at a salary estimated at \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Teamster sources stressed that action concerning Hoffa himself would have to be approved by the union's constitutional convention, which will be held in July in Miami Beach. The executive board reportedly gave assurances regarding Mrs. Hoffa and young Hoffa at its meeting here on Thursday. One report indicated that the board agreed to increase Mrs. Hoffa's salary to \$48,000 a year.

Assurances Sought

The assurances were sought by Hoffa's lawyer, Morris S. Shemer, of St. Louis, in a meeting Wednesday with Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

The following day Mr. Fitzsimmons announced his candidacy for the union's top position after being Hoffa's chief underling for 30 years.

Hoffa endorsed Mr. Fitzsimmons from the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., where he has been imprisoned for more than four years of a combined 12-year sentence for jury tampering and pension fund fraud.

Teamster sources said that the financial arrangements were made in the belief that Hoffa will eventually sever all his connections with the union, including resigning his positions as president of the Detroit and of the 80,000-member Michigan conference of Teamsters. This is in line with the belief that Hoffa will not be released from jail until he divorces himself from the Teamsters.

Other assurances reportedly given Hoffa appear to further decentralize control of the nation's biggest union. One of them, for example, would stop the international union from computerizing union dues collections.

The system would make collections more efficient, but it also takes away some local union autonomy. Many local unions, including some in the Teamsters, do not pay their full per capita tax to their international unions, central labor bodies or state conferences.

No Purge Seen

Another assurance reportedly is the switching of the power to fire Teamster general organizers from the president to the executive board. This apparently is to guard against a purge of persons now occupying these choice, high-paying posts. Many of them appointed while Hoffa was still in command.

One general organizer, James Harding, who was an administrative assistant to Hoffa before he went to prison, reportedly was also part of the understanding. Mr. Harding, who, one source said, was "exiled" to Canada after Hoffa went to jail, will be brought back to more favorable surroundings.

The sources said that another assurance would permit local unions that do not approve of the Teamsters' master freight agreement covering 450,000 workers to negotiate separate pacts.

This is a concession that Hoffa would never have stood for when he was actively in charge of the union. But it might be a realization that the national truck contract he so painstakingly constructed is dying, if not already dead.

Coal Use Is Said To Add Tons of Mercury to Air

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—The burning of coal around the world may be adding almost as much mercury to the environment as the waste from all industrial processes combined, a University of Miami scientist has reported.

He estimated that at least 3,000 tons of mercury are being released from the smokestacks of coal-burning furnaces used in electrical power generators, or refineries, heating and other enterprises.

The scientist, Olga I. Joensuu, a geochemist at the University of Miami's Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, published his report in last week's issue of Science magazine.

Mr. Joensuu arrived at his estimate by measuring the mercury content of 38 coal samples from 22 sites in 12 states. The average concentration was 3.3 parts of mercury per million parts of coal.

"If we apply a more conservative estimate of one part per million to the yearly world production of coal of about three trillion tons," Mr. Joensuu wrote, "we may conclude that 3,000 tons of mercury are released to the environment by the burning of coal."



ON WAY TO A RECORD—Sergeant Major Rom Gledhill of the Royal Artillery motorcycle team soaring over 41 stretched out colleagues near London Friday to eclipse the 34-man record for motorcycling leaps.

In Anti-Trust Enforcement

Nader Unit Finds Consumers Bilked of \$48 Billion a Year

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Lax, inefficient and politically influenced enforcement of the anti-trust laws costs consumers \$48 billion to \$60 billion a year, a study group sponsored by Ralph Nader estimates in a new report.

This "invisible bill" occurs mainly in the form of excessive prices charged by noncompetitive industries, the report says. These prices reduce consumer purchasing power and, consequently, production of goods, according to the report.

Such prices can be charged because the frustration of anti-trust enforcement has allowed two-thirds of the supposedly competitive American economy to be converted into a "business cartel" dominated by 200 corporations, the report contends. "Like sex in Victorian England," the report says, "the reality of big business is our big, dirty secret."

Ralph Nader, who wrote the introduction to the 1,148-page document entitled "The Closed Enterprise System," told a news conference yesterday that he hopes the effect of the report on "crime in the suites" is to take anti-trust enforcement out of the "province of lawyers and economists trading esoteric phrases" and put it in the domain of the millions of consumers it affects.

Advance copies of the report, to be published as a book in December, were made available to prominent persons who are severely criticized.

Lawyers

The report is the product of a year-long research project by four lawyers and four graduate students, principally Mark J. Green, assisted by Beverly C. Moore Jr. and Bruce Wasserstein. The study group conducted 500 interviews and did extensive library research.

The central focus is on the Justice Department and its anti-trust division and the secondary one on the Federal Trade Commission. A 1969 FTC study by the first Nader task force—"Nader's Raiders"—dealt with the consumer-protection, not the anti-trust mission of the agency.

The report also has sections on the anti-competitive roles played by other agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Defense Department, and the private anti-trust sector. The primary goal of the authors is breaking up monopolies and "shared monopolies," which are called oligopolies, in which four or fewer firms supply at least half the market. Their chief recommendation for achieving this is the creation of a new competition-protection agency combining the prosecutorial powers of the Anti-Trust Division with the investigative, economic and rulemaking abilities of the FTC.

The report is nonpartisan in its criticisms of alleged anti-trust politicking by prominent figures. Chairman James O. Eastland, D.-Miss., of the Senate Judiciary Committee is accused, for example, of trying to persuade Attorney General Ramsey Clark in 1968 to kill a Justice Department case against a merger of three banks in the legislator's home state. Mrs. Eastland "had financial interests in one of the banks," the report charges. But Donald P. Turner, the assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, who had labeled the merger the clearest example to date of "anti-competitive market extension," prevailed and the department went to court. It lost.

BCA

During the Eisenhower administration, the Justice Department filed criminal anti-trust charges against the Radio Corporation of America. RCA pleaded no contest and was fined \$50,000, the maximum allowable, on each of four counts.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., "under orders from the White House, had struck off the proposed indictment the name of a suggested criminal defendant: Gen. David Sarnoff,

founder and chairman of RCA," the report says.

In New York City, Mr. Brownell told a reporter, "I never got any orders or even suggestions from the White House... There's nothing to that."

And he, possibly on his own, struck Mr. Sarnoff's name? Stopping short of a denial, Mr. Brownell said that if he had done so, he would think the act would "stick in my mind."

Sen. Allen Ellender, D., La., reportedly went to President Lyndon B. Johnson "to insure no case would be brought" against a merger of two Louisiana rice-milling firms and "lobbied" Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach.

"I didn't feel any pressure," Mr. Katzenbach told a reporter. But he generally confirmed the report's statement that Sen. Ellender and the rice millers had presented the department with "inaccurate" data.

On the basis of the "inaccurate" data, Mr. Katzenbach, now general counsel for International Business Machines—over the opposition of anti-trust chief William Orlick—approved the merger. Mark Green and his co-authors emphasize that anti-trust "politicizing" is by no means the principal problem.

They say: "The real erosion of enforcement is a process at once more subtle and pervasive. Congress passes inadequate or conflicting legislation; the executive branch requests few funds and Congress, in turn, underfinances it."

"The attorney general stresses opposing interests. Anti-Trust Division chiefs lack the resources and vigor to file against the many violations which occur, and they lack the courage and creativity to formulate new cases to cope with new problems."

"Big business and big labor support this somnambulism, and the public doesn't seem to care."

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—The chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee plans to charge on the House floor tomorrow that banks overcharge customers as much as \$150 million a year by manipulating the calendar to collect additional interest.

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, had planned to make the charge in remarks prepared for a bankers' meeting yesterday in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., although in the address he made only a passing reference to the subject. He promised a detailed report to the House tomorrow and copies of the original text were made available.

Many banks base their "per annum" interest rates on a year that is 360 days long, rather than 365. On a five-year loan, a bank using that system would collect nearly an extra month's interest, according to Rep. Patman.

In a Federal Reserve Board study, initiated at Rep. Patman's request, 191 of 232 responding banks, or 82 percent, said they used the 360-day practice. Only 85 of the 191 banks told customers they used a 360-day year.

Rep. Patman estimated that the "overcharges" resulting from this calendar manipulation approach \$150 million a year.

He said that the controllers of the currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., should

Blast in U.S. Kills 5, Hurts 35 After Dynamite Truck Crash

WACO, Ga., June 6 (UPI).—A small foreign car collided with a trailer truck hauling 20,000 pounds of dynamite and low-grade explosives Friday night, causing a "blockbuster bomb" blast that swept away spectators, cars and nearby houses.

Five persons were killed and at least 35 others injured.

Highway patrolmen threw a protective ring around a crater 100 feet wide by 20 feet deep in U.S. Highway 78 until Army demolition teams could clear the area in daylight.

The explosion cut the two-lane blacktop road, the main thoroughfare from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., and touched off woods fires in a quarter-mile area. The shock waves collapsed the roof of a school gymnasium where 300 persons were attending a gospel song festival.

The truck driver, A. W. Fielding, 50, of Birmingham, foresaw a possible disaster when flames erupted after the collision of the Volkswagen with his truck shortly after 8 p.m.

"Get back, there are explosives on the truck, they may go off," he screamed at persons who began to crowd around the wreck. Some onlookers heeded the warning and survived the explosion that came several minutes later.

Dynamite and Slurry

The truck, owned by the Baggett Trucking Co. of Birmingham, was carrying 10,000 pounds of dynamite and 10,000 pounds of a low-grade explosive called "slurry."

"It just blew down the onlookers," said Deputy Sheriff Gene Kirk. "And the biggest part of the truck I could find was a wheel."

The small car disintegrated and its driver, Talmadge L. Adams of Waco, was killed. The others killed were bystanders. Cars were blown off the road like crumpled toys. Several nearby houses were demolished. Trees were snapped like broken toothpicks.

Fortunately, the shock at first only weakened the roof of the gymnasium and the 300 gospel singers inside got out safely before it collapsed.

SINGAPORE, June 6 (AP).—The Singapore Herald will publish again later this week for the first time since the government withdrew its license May 28, it was announced today.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Nathan Rajaratnam assured the five-man pro-tem committee of the Singapore Herald Cooperative Society yesterday that the newspaper's license would be approved tomorrow.

A committee member, Tay Kheng Soon, said today a four-page issue of the Herald would be published later this week. It would call on the public to buy shares in a trust fund for the paper and announce details about its management.

Mr. Tay said the editorial staff of the newspaper would be left completely intact.

Speculated Condition It had been speculated that government approval for a new license would be given only on condition both editor-in-chief Ambrose Khay and general manager Jimmy Hahn were eased out.

The development was expected to take the pressure off Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's participation Wednesday in the International Press Institute panel, "The Mass Media Seen by World Policy Makers."

Mr. Lee left tonight for the IPI meeting in Helsinki.

The paper has been subject to government punitive measures since it began publishing last July. Last month three of its foreign news staff members—two Malaysians and an Australian—were expelled from Singapore. The government has charged the Herald has promoted permissiveness and has "taken the government on."

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Vietnam war demonstrations in Washington in April and May cost the city \$3.9 million, most of it in police overtime, according to final figures released yesterday.

The \$3.9 million figure is \$1.4 million more than a preliminary estimate and \$1.9 million more than city officials say they can afford.

Deputy Mayor Graham W. Watt, who said that a congressional appropriation will be needed to pay the full cost, said the city has sought White House aid.

"I think they've been responsive, sympathetic to our need," he said. "But we haven't come to any definitive conclusions."

Unless it is repaid by Congress, Mr. Watt said, the city will have to cut back some programs. He also said the city would like reimbursement for the full cost of handling all demonstrations here on national issues.

20 Bombs in Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, June 6 (AP).—Twenty terrorist bombs exploded here yesterday at political clubs and homes of police officials and school professors. Two dozen secondary schools have been temporarily closed in Montevideo because of student disorders.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Thursday, June 10, 8 p.m. (Valmécie-O.A.I.)

Rudolf SERKIN

BEETHOVEN Festival

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tuesday, June 15, at 9 p.m. (Valmécie)

ARRAU

Beethoven, Liszt, Debussy, Chopin.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday, June 16, at 9 p.m. (Valmécie-O.A.I. Werner)

"ORCHESTRE NATIONAL de l'O.R.F."

Conductor: Martinon

Entremont

Rehearsal: Piano Concerto No. 1—Symphony No. 4

WORLD FAMOUS

LIDO

Slightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.

Grand Prix

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

63¢ with 1/2 bottle

OR

98¢ with 1 bottle

DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.

RESERVATIONS: 1-21-15

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Six 'Big Lies' About the United States

By Arnold Beichman

Mr. Beichman, a former journalist and frequent contributor to the Herald Tribune, is lecturer in politics at the University of Massachusetts. He is the author of "The Other State Department." This article appeared in The New York Times Magazine.

More lies about America today, says the author, are told by its own social critics than were ever dreamed of in Moscow, Peking or Havana.

THE culture of a free society becomes seriously corroded when lies circulate freely as truths; when an unsupported assertion is accepted as a statement of fact rather than as something to be proved, when the line between possibility and certainty becomes invisible.

In political discourse, one expects lies and half-truths; politicians are not, after all, philosophers. In culture, however, when lies begin to be accepted as worthy of debate by our enormously powerful social critics and literary intellectuals a crisis in values follows. Culture cannot long withstand perversions of truth. When culture becomes politics, revolutionary politics in particular, there can be no criterion for truth and its inseparable companion, rationality, for then every man is his own judge of truth with the right, if he so chooses, to force his truth on the refractory. As André Malraux wrote: "The path that leads from moral reasoning to political action is strewn with our dead selves."

America today is a country about which more lies are told by Americans than were ever dreamed of in Moscow, Peking or Havana. There is nothing new about this. The earlier highwater mark of such lying came in the nineteenth century when leading American intellectuals transformed a nauseating tyrant (see Robert Conquest's "The Great Terror" for confirmation of my description) into a democratic socialist and the personification of a free culture—far superior, of course, to "capitalist" culture. Within the memory of many, there were young people in the English-speaking democracies who swore they would not fight for king or country—the famed Oxford pledge—while at the same time they demanded a system of collective security against fascism, but without rearmament.

What is new is that lying through the perversion of language or distortion of visible fact is now widely accepted as normal, so long as these derelictions are created by "progressives" around "progressive" issues. Take a little lie: the misuse of the phrase "underground press" to describe

the left-radical-counterculture newspapers, all of which are obtainable on most 42nd Street newsstands or on street corners from the East Village to Haight-Ashbury. The phrase "underground press" formerly defined publications which had to circulate secretly, from hand to hand, because they were against a repressive government, against a ruthless establishment, determined to punish publishers of such publications. There was an underground press in Czarist Russia, as there is one today in Communist Russia. An underground press existed in France during the Nazi occupation. It didn't sell at any kiosks in Paris any more than a samizdat paper, like Chronicle of Current Events, sells at kiosks in Moscow.

Our "underground" newspapers and books are sold openly and widely with full instructions on how to make a Molotov cocktail or how to make false claims for "lost" travelers' checks so you can live in the U.S. on "no dollars a day." About the worst fact that can befall the publishers of our "underground" papers is bankruptcy. Why, then, is it the fashion to refer to this press as the "underground press" when so clearly it is not?

Or take the word "blind," a one-way adjective which is attachable only to unprogressive political positions. Robert Bellamy, the economist, likes to talk about "blind anti-Communism," but no true progressive could ever say, for example, "blind anti-fascism." On the contrary, one must always condemn a fascist dictatorship, but one need condemn a Communist dictatorship only once a year—say, on the anniversary of the second invasion of Czechoslovakia—or during some particularly horrendous event. To keep harping about Communism makes you a "blind anti-Communist."

To praise Communist revolutions as a significant modernizing force is to be an unsentimental realist, a scholar; to be doubtful is to be "blind" to reality. My concern here is not to catalogue little lies but to discuss Big Lies about America, the Big Lies which are now common currency among so many American social critics and their followers:

I-America Is Either Already a Fascist Country or on the Road to Fascism

This is all agreed, among the social critics I am discussing, but there is some dispute as to how soon before American fascism becomes real fascism. This isn't as absurd as it sounds. After all, if a polemicist announces over the radio, television, in a newspaper or magazine or in a best-selling book that America is a fascist country, it might be considered zany to make such a statement. So you get around this problem in rationality by distinguishing between "fascism" and "real fascism" without ever making it clear what the distinction might be.

Charles Reich in "The Greening of America" tells us that America is at the brink of an authoritarian or police state. He tells us that "today (in America) both dissent and efforts at change are dealt with by repression." The Harvard Crimson a few months ago announced with dramatic precision that America will be living under "fascism" before three years are over. Prof. Herbert Marcuse has said that "as far as I'm concerned, one can speak with complete justification of an incipient fascism" in America. A few sentences later in the same interview he disclosed the existence in America of "preventive fascism."

Prof. Philip Slater of Brandeis has written that "liberals will be given the choice, during the next decade or so, between participating in security measures for the culture and living under a fascist regime." Mel Wulf, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has as his formulation sentences like: "Though we are not yet a fascist state in general..." or, "Though we are not now a police state in general..."

The usefulness of this charge that America is now or is about to go fascist is that it is such a Big Lie that no evidence is needed to prove it; or better yet, everything is evidence, whatever is handiest. Recently the handy evidence was found, of all places, in Prime Minister Trudeau's Canada, following last fall's assassination of the Quebec Labor Minister by terrorists. Trudeau's "police-state" measures meant—I heard this charge made in a lovely Central Park West cooperative apartment—that America was next. You didn't have to prove that Trudeau's decrees were fascist; the mere declaration that they were fascist meant there was no need to prove they were. What is more, to call them fascist was to imply that these decrees were permanent and

that, therefore, Canada had embarked on the road to fascism. Thus, a correspondent for The New Republic, writing from Montreal as a self-described "draft-refusing" American, said: "The morning of Oct. 16... the country chosen as a refuge and whose government all praised for its tolerance had suddenly, without warning, become a police state."

And since America is Canada's overbearing next-door neighbor and since Canada dare not sneeze without first obtaining America's imperial permission, he assured that fascism's next stop is America. Thus by constant reiteration that America is pre- or proto-fascist, America becomes fascist and all the scholarly qualifiers, like "incipient" or "preventive" or "not yet a fascist state in general" get blurry and redundant. In this atmosphere, any unpleasant or awful event in America can be transformed into living documentation that we now live in America. Such demagoguery can so easily turn a doubtful future into the undoubted present—I think, therefore it is. This sort of "noncognitive" cognition was ably defined by George Lukacs, the eminent Hungarian Marxist: "It is the Stalinist tendency to exclude everywhere so far as possible any sort of mediating concepts and to bring into direct connection the crudest matters of fact with the most abstract theoretical positions."

Take this question: Does anybody really think that President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew and Dr. Kissinger would dare impose a fascist regime on America or that they are contemplating such a coup d'état? There are intellectuals who regard it as highly reactionary or at best naive to ask such a question, since it implies there is possible doubt as to such a conspiracy. Not to believe that the nation's leaders, the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex are planning a fascist takeover is to demonstrate that one has been brainwashed into a state of political credulism. And to demand some proof of such conscious (or "unconscious") plotting is to place oneself solidly in their camp. Were I to argue that fascism means something specific or were I to suggest that there is a huge difference between being a fascist and being an "incipient" fascist, the grudging concession might be: "Well, maybe Nixon hasn't got there yet, but give



What is the general drift of these lies? ... Well, you get the picture.

him time and you'll see." While it is permissible to add up every act of injustice in America as proof of the existence of fascism, to use a similar "ethical calculus" about other countries, where acts of injustice are systemic, not episodic, to prove their "fascism" would be impermissible.

The more scholarly and objective way to pin the "fascist" label on America is to blur the distinction between this country and the U.S.S.R. For example, the historian Howard Zinn has written: "When the United States defines the Soviet sphere as 'totalitarian' and the West as 'free,' it becomes difficult for Americans to see totalitarian elements in our society, and liberal elements in Soviet society. Moralizing in this way, we can condemn the Russians in Hungary and absolve ourselves in Vietnam."

Let Zinn's Russian peers try to organize a Moscow version of a "March on Washington," or demand an end to Soviet occupations of foreign territory or an end to discrimination against ethnic minorities and he'll see

the difference between "totalitarian elements" in America and totalitarian elements in the Soviet Union. But Zinn knows all this—and still he'll keep repeating this same old equation about U.S. totalitarian elements equals Soviet liberal elements.

The greatest purveyor of the canard about fascist America is the mythopoeic Professor Marcuse, whose phrases, "repressive tolerance" and "the democratic educational dictatorship of free men," remind me of Robespierre's defense of the Terror: "The revolutionary government is the despotism of liberty against tyranny." When one begins to turn culture into revolutionary politics, the rhetoric of paradox is a most useful weapon, like the New Left phrases "creative disorder" (i.e., removing a pro-Vietnam war meeting from taking place at Harvard) or "creative vandalism" (i.e., destroying 10 years of a professor's research notes during a building occupation). In the same category is Tom Hayden's description of student revolutionaries as "guerrillas in the field of culture."

II-America Is Guilty of Genocide

If one argues that genocide is something like what happened at Auschwitz or Katyn Forest, the argument shifts: America is guilty of cultural genocide, ethnic genocide, psychic genocide—all of which are ipso facto as bad as physical genocide. If it is argued that China's overwhelming of Tibet, Stalin's seizure of the Baltic countries and the dispersal of their populations, and Soviet counterrevolutionary invasions of East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia might be considered acts of cultural or ethnic genocide, and that the Kremlin's suppression of Russian intellectual life is metaphorical genocide, the retort may be that all this is "cold war" propaganda. If the debater is too young to have experienced the cold war, the answer may be: "So what? Russia is bad but America is worse."

Usually, the rebuttal is that the debater knows nothing about Russia, China or Cuba and is interested only in America and her infamies; to start talking about Russia or other foreign countries, about which the debater knows only what he reads in an untrustworthy press, is diversionary. Yet often a little later the same debater who had just proclaimed his ignorance of the U.S.S.R., China and Cuba evidences a lot of knowledge about the Greek dictatorship, which America is said to be supporting with enthusiasm; he's an expert on Franco Spain, going back to 1936, and on Thailand, Brazil, the Dominican invasion and all other military dictatorships allied to American "imperialism." Any knowledge of "people's dictatorships" has either escaped his notice or is regarded as irrelevant to America's genocidal crimes.

This kind of moral standard is easily acquired, if you believe that fascist-militarist dictatorships, unlike Communist or

"Third World" or "socialist" dictatorships, are unprogressive, backward-looking and antidemocratic. Thus Conor Cruise O'Brien said in a recent essay: "It is not enough to say that an underdeveloped country has the right to be nonaligned; it is necessary to recognize its right to 'go Communist' if that is the tendency of the political and social forces inside the country itself."

But supposing the political and social forces wanted to go fascist, theocratic, anarchic or heaven forbid, capitalist; or if after they went "Communist," the people decided they had been wrong and wanted to throw out

"Communism"—what then? Obviously that would be a CIA-inspired plot.

The same kind of moral standard is visible in cultural-exchange programs. Were the White House to negotiate some huge exchange program with the Greek colonies, it would confirm the State Department's fascist sympathies. To expand cultural exchanges with Moscow, even after the Czech invasion, is a good thing. Were America to threaten cancellation of such exchanges because of Czechoslovakia, it would mean that the White House wants to revive the cold war.

III-The Bomber Left in America Is a Moral Force

The Bomber Left may be guilty. But the guilt is pardonable because (1) America is a violent country, (2) violence is the Bomber Left's agonizing answer to the need for a moral response to America's counter-revolutionary refusal to "change" and (3) nobody, except by accident, ever gets hurt during a bombing. So the bomb becomes an abstraction destroying another abstraction: a computer center at Wisconsin (where a student was killed); a faculty club at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where a custodian was killed; a hall at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., where a secretary was blinded and otherwise severely injured opening a time-bomb package. Political frustration ascribed to the Bomber Left usually evokes among avant-garde social critics deep sorrow; a similar indulgence for the "Gold-water Right" is unthinkable; any violence arising out of despair on the "Wallace Right" is, by avant-garde convention, backward-looking and contemptible. Violence on the Bomber Left is an aberrant yet progressive step toward the New Jerusalem. Thus Bomber Left violence becomes nonviolence while Bomber Right violence (where it is) becomes fascist violence. The Bomber Left is made up of victims of

American society; the Bomber Right is American society.

Today the most popular question on any sociology or political science examination is: "Discuss political violence pro and con." For some academicians and literary intellectuals—these "officer" candidates without an army," as Friedrich Engels called student revolutionaries in Czarist Russia—"violence" has become the "in" word, there being no other way.

Carl Oglesby, former head of Students for a Democratic Society, has written: "The rebel is an incorrigible absolutist who has replaced all 'problems' with the one grand claim that the entire system is an error, all solutions with the single irreducible demand that change shall be total, all diagnoses of disease with one final certificate of death. To him, total change means only that those who now have all the power shall no longer have any, and that those who now have none—the people, the victimized—shall have all."

With such alternatives in so final a form, there can be only one next step. This apocalyptic rage so afflicts an important sector of the student-academic-intellectual left that as sharp a critic of American society as Prof. E. Mark Roelofs of New

York University has been moved to say: "The radical left in communion with the society he would remake is condemned to insanity and to thinking and talking in a fantasy world of his own devising."

Yet it is this fantasy world, born out of what Nietzsche described as "the weariness with one's own life," which has seduced the imagination of young men and women and which has persuaded them that there is no way out

but destruction, this way out of by Malcolm and Meach in their "Catechism of the Situation."

"The revolution is a dead end. He has no per interests, no affairs, no social attachments, property, not a name of his own. Every in him is absorbed by one passion—the revolution... and night he must have thought, one aim—incorrupt structure."

IV-The American Worker Is a 'Honky' Who Revels in Racial Discrimination, Imperialist War, Fascism, Anti-Intellectualism, 'Blind' Anti-Communism and Other Political Blood Sports

Instead of producing a race willing and capable of serving High Culture, these latter-day industrial troglodytes, say the critics, have created a disgusting life style far inferior to the thousand-dollar-a-month Flat Spider-Tycoon "Easy Rider" acid heat-Progressive Laborer life style of their opposites. Surprisingly, these same critics, while condemning the dollar imperialism of the American worker, find it intolerable that there should be any poverty in America. Presumably should this poverty be finally eliminated, the newly affluent workers would then become the eyes of their putative liberators—such as Marcuse, Oglesby, Reich, Dowd—reactionary, racist, imperialist and puritanical honkies impatient to become high-priced hand data.

This lie about the American worker is an old elitist one which

goes back to Alexander I ton, who said: "Take mankind general, they are vicious," contempt was more recent pressed by Prof. Andrew I of Cornell, who was also ecstatic that he could am America's approaching "le hour." Its doom was the because, even if America and poverty and bigotry, its pyramids of power, an press its imperial tend there is no reason to believe such a society would con greater quotient of talents ple." He also announced "the ages of 300 million cans have expanded to sions never before consider appropriate for ordinary cl As George Orwell said in a connection, "You have to to the intelligentsia to things like that: No or man could be such a fool.

V-Our Political System Is an Utter Fraud, Particularly the Two-Party System

This lie is generally circulated by American academicians who insist that a one-party state is not to be condemned out of hand, that if the one-party system has a "socialist" cachet, it might even be a useful modernizing vehicle. I am not suggesting there is anything particularly sacred about a two-party or multiparty state, nor that such a state is beyond reform. What I am arguing is that a one-party state is a far greater threat to freedom than a two-party or multiparty state.

C. Wright Mills in one of his essays bemoaned the fact that neither in the U.S. nor the Soviet Union "are there nationally responsible parties which debate openly and clearly the issues which the world now so rigidly confronts. The two-party state is without programmatic focus and without organizational basis for it. We must recognize that, under some conditions, the two-party state can be as irresponsible as the one-party state." Now, the late Columbia sociologist was no unrepentant admirer of the Soviet Union, yet it is humbuggery to talk about how, "under some conditions," a two-party state can be as "irresponsible" as a one-party state. Can a mild adjective like "irresponsible" apply with equal force to the one-party and two-party states?

If the two-party system or multiparty system has any merit at all it is this simple idea: that no men or group of men will ever become infected by the idea that it is upon them and their party alone that a nation depends; that, ultimately, they are so indispensable that it would be treason

for them to surrender election or no election, to oratic opposition. It is the outcousness of modern can political thinking it very intellectuals who m two-party or multiparty a fiction are among the est supporters of one-part elsewhere in the world, as these states boast a) Leninist-Maoist inspiratio they are not the stanche porters, they are toler Communist one-party sys "African" one-party where elections always with 90 percent plus for incumbent one-party regime. one-party states never from no-party states in like Tumbana's Liberia o phouët-Bouigny's Ivory Cos these countries are avowed socialist, their one-party party) regimes are de reactionary, not progress Fidel Castro's Cuba.

Perhaps the American party system is faulty, however, to better two-party system an already existing tw system; it is difficult to any kind of multiparty out of a one-party system not then a genuine two-party multiparty system for all r izing as well as modernized tries? Why not a kind w our two-party state, im as it is and one which may, hence, become a three-p four-party system? Wh one-party "socialist" state able to an imperfect tw state?

VI-America Is on the Way Down While Other Countries Are on the Way Up

All the countries of the world, particularly those which go by the name "revolutionary" or "people's democracies," are privileged, apparently, to have their faults and virtues judged by the standards of history. America, according to the critics we are discussing, is the one country which may be judged by the standards of sociology. This double standard of judgment, of course, makes it impossible ever to grant America the benefit of the doubt or the credit for good intentions.

To view a nation through history is to allow the possibility of a malleable future. To judge a nation by sociology is to inhibit comparison of its hopeful present with an inglorious past. To believe that anything can improve here without a violent revolution (I insist on the adjective "violent" since everybody today is for revolution, especially President Nixon) is, according to these critics, to demonstrate a benighted chauvinism. What this adds up to is that whatever America does, for whatever reason, America is wrong. Unlike the other 143 countries in the world, only America is to be judged by the exacting and

unattainable standards Utopia. If there is full, wage employment in America, then capitalism merely buying off the w so that they won't rebel. unemployment comes, that real capitalism. If—so go view—the Gross National P rises and consumer income it, it merely reflects the ma um of American civilizatio the GNP falls slightly, it beginning of the end, thank If President Nixon loses Supreme Court nomination one SST vote, it doesn't much because, after all, has thing really changed? It's to vote for Nixon than for Humphrey because, as Fre Nixon will bring the America such "progressive practices" of "progressive cranes" like Humphrey, then... (The same po strategy in Weimar German expressed by the German minis party as "Naoh, I kommen wir." After Rile will come). Besides, wh Nixon does as President wa no worse than any other p phers might be.

Rausen, rebellion, econom (Continued on Page 4)

Obituaries

yörgy Lukacs, 86, Marxist, philosopher, Writer, Critic

BUDAPEST, June 6.—György Lukacs, 86, leading Marxist philosopher, writer and critic and one of the most influential thinkers of the European Communist movement, died Friday in Budapest.

Created Marxist Aesthetics

BUDAPEST, June 6 (NYT).—György Lukacs was an eminent philosopher and literary critic, disputations, creator of a Marxist system of aesthetics.

He was also a popular and noted intellectual personality in Western Europe, a professional revolutionary, an anti-Stalinist, a survivor of purges in the Soviet Union, and a leading figure in the Hungarian uprising of 1956. He escaped execution to become a member of the Kadar regime.

He was often hailed as "the last Marxist since Karl Marx," but he was frequently at odds with the Communist party and was publicly rebuked by Lenin himself for deviation. Indeed, Mr. Lukacs had so many recantations of views that he was jokingly referred to as more of a self-critic than a critic of others.

His reputation Mr. Lukacs earned for his complex and subtle mind, his erudition and a humanist outlook. In his learnedness and individualism he was often called to Edmund Wilson, the American literary critic. Mr. Lukacs had seemingly read everything ever written about Russian literature, German metaphysics, Greek thought. He retained it all, and his more than 100 books and hundreds of essays, lectures were dotted with quotations from and references to thousands of writers, noted or obscure.

Defense of Humanism
Mr. Lukacs was credited with significant contributions: a sense of humanism in Communist letters; elaboration of Marx's theory of the alienation of man by industrial society; and a notion of a system of aesthetics that repudiated political control of Socialist artists while emphasizing what Mr. Lukacs termed the "class nature of beauty."

He was said to have been the first Marxist to create such a "scientific" structure. From 1946 on, Mr. Lukacs worked and lived in a spacious Budapest apartment that overlooked Danube. In addition to Hungarian, he was fluent as a reader and conversationalist in German, Russian, French and English. Most of his books were written in German, a preference originating in pre-Marxist days. His writings were translated into the major European languages, but it was only toward the close of his life that they were circulated in the United States. Mr. Lukacs's tendency to be Teutonic, but number of American critics, including Alfred Kazin, found his style and insights rewarding. Mr. Lukacs's intellectual spareness and elaborately courtly manner charmed his friends.

Revived a Marx Theme
His influence on the European scene was diverse. He revived a dormant element in Marx's thought, that industrial society creates "man by dehumanizing his relations with others," largely extended this idea to the Soviet Union under Stalin.

He argued, deprived of his "human essence" by alienation from his identity. In his opinion, he said, led man's loss of footing in the rational form of class group. He opposed "rationalization."

tion" of work to make it conform to quantitative standards. Thus, he contended, resulted in "mass culture" and "mass society."

Among those who were influenced by Mr. Lukacs's views on alienation was Jean-Paul Sartre. The existentialist assertion that man should be engaged in some social cause was said to have been inspired by Mr. Lukacs. Non-Stalinists also took up Mr. Lukacs's alienation theories, which were widely debated in European intellectual circles.

Excess of Realism Fought
Mr. Lukacs espoused a generous humanism in letters. He opposed, for example, "proletarian realism" and "writing in which he said, slogans appeared in human form." He also raised his pen against controlled art and against cutting off the Communist world from the literature and influences of the West.

It was as an advocate of literary realism that Mr. Lukacs was most often in hot water with Communist commissars. The orthodox line, he said, was that because his politics had been liberal and his approach "literature naturalistic," Mr. Lukacs dissented, praising instead the work of Balzac, the realist and a Roman Catholic, author of "La Comédie Humaine."

Mr. Lukacs considered that Zola and the naturalist overstressed "the biological being of man, the physiological aspect of self-preservation and procreation." His strictures, in which there was a strong streak of Puritanism, extended to Joyce and the psychological novelists, but did not include Franz Kafka, whom Mr. Lukacs held in high regard.

—By ALDEN WHITMAN.

Prof. Edward Andrade
LONDON, June 6 (Reuters).—Prof. Edward Andrade, 83, one of Britain's

Mrs. Gandhi Calls Bloodshed In E. Pakistan Unparalleled

LUCKNOW, India, June 6 (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today described the bloodshed in East Pakistan "as the most unabashed example of the use of government violence in human history."

The international community has a duty to impress upon the rulers of Pakistan that democratic values cannot be suppressed through armed might," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi made her statement in a message to a national

Lisbon Consulate Is Raided in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, June 6 (UPI).—Portuguese Consul Jose Mendes Costa yesterday told how a group of men raided his consulate, tied him and six others to chairs and wired to the front door a bomb set to explode if the door was opened.

Mr. Mendes Costa and the six others—two consulate officials and four Portuguese immigrants—managed to free themselves and escaped from the building through a window. Police early yesterday disarmed the plastic charge on the front door.

The raiders, who identified themselves as members of the Armed Revolutionary Army, got away with a large number of blank passports, official stamps, seals, documents and a small amount of cash.

Consulate officials said they believed the raiders had come from France. The nine men, some of them carrying guns, said they needed the passports for "resistance fighters" opposed to the Portuguese regime.

In Portugal, the Armed Revolutionary Army has claimed responsibility for the bombing of the telecommunications exchange in Lisbon early Thursday.

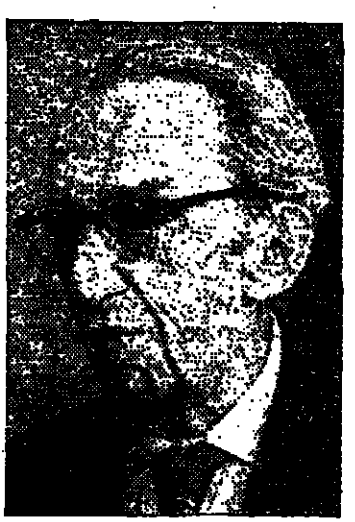
World's Tallest Hotel Is Opened in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 6 (AP).—What is claimed to be the world's tallest hotel opened for business in Tokyo yesterday.

The 47-story, 558-foot Kelo Plaza in Tokyo's Shinjuku area, hotel officials said, is Japan's tallest building and is 50 feet taller than the former tallest hotel—the 460-foot Americana in New York City. The Japanese hotel has 3,000 rooms.

ix 'Big Lies'

Continued from Page 6
religious hate burden India, Iran, Sudan, Japan, Ceylon, Malaya, Britain, Yugoslavia, Albania, with its Berbers, Spain with Catalans and Basques, Latin America and its Indians, the USSR, and China and the Third World crannies with hate, racial and nationalistic passions—but only America, in the eyes of the critics we have been warring, is racist. (What dishonors America from the rest of the world is that we, it is said, happen to be abominable in racism, while most every-



György Lukacs

eminent physicist, died in a London nursing home early today.

He carried out experimental investigations covering a wide range of physics and made important contributions in the field of viscosity of liquids.

Prof. Andrade was of Portuguese descent, his family settling in Britain at the time of the Peninsular War.

He was a member of the British party of scientists who attended the jubilee celebrations of the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union in 1953.

James E. Cahill
NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—James E. Cahill Jr., 82, editor and former publisher of Aviation News, a biweekly newspaper for personnel at New York's three major airports, died Friday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center after a long illness.

A former president of the Aviation/Space Writers Association, Mr. Cahill worked for The Associated Press and the old Standard News Association and as a public relations executive for Trans World Airlines before joining Aviation News as its editor in 1958.

In 1964, Mr. Cahill became owner and publisher of the paper. He sold it last February to Aviation Communications, Inc., but remained as editor.

Joint Chief Head Joins Franco in Military Review

MADRID, June 6 (UPI).—Spain today displayed its growing military power with a Victory Day parade attended, for the first time, by the chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer was given a place of honor among Spain's top military brass in the central reviewing stand where Gen. Francisco Franco, wearing the uniform of the generalissimo of Spain's armed forces, took the salute of 14,000 men parading down Castellana Ave.

The only unscheduled part of the display came at its end when a group of youths tried to parade past Gen. Franco's reviewing stand with a banner reading "The Armed Forces to Power."

Paris Police Detain 80 Draft Protesters

PARIS, June 6 (Reuters).—Riot police charged a group of 100 young protesters after 15 of them burned their call-up papers and set fire to an effigy of a soldier outside the regional military headquarters here today.

Police detained 80 of the demonstrators during the protest, organized by the Committee for the Support of Conscientious Objectors.

Bomb Blast Near Lisbon

LISBON, June 6 (Reuters).—A home-made bomb sent by post exploded yesterday in the town hall at Montevideo, near Lisbon, injuring the mayor, Dr. Victor Brito Soares, and the deputy mayor, Senhor Fernando de Almeida.

Expressway Into Toronto Is Vetoed

Move Called Victory Of People Over Cars

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, June 6 (NYT).—In a decision that may influence transportation patterns in other North American cities, the Ontario government vetoed last week a highly controversial expressway, already partially built, to bring commuter cars into downtown Toronto.

Premier William G. Davis promised instead to emphasize rapid transit in Toronto, a growing, sprawling city of 2.3 million persons, and elsewhere. "The city does not belong to the automobile," Mr. Davis said.

William M. Kilbourn, a York University historian and City Council member who helped lead the fight against the Spadina Expressway, said the decision might influence the outcome of similar issues in Vancouver and Calgary.

The defeat of the Spadina Expressway was hailed by the road's opponents as a victory of people over cars and as a demonstration that "you can beat City Hall," with a well-organized campaign.

The six-lane \$287-million expressway had the backing of the Metro Council, the Ontario Municipal Council, Toronto's City Hall and many prominent politicians.

The advocates of the road say the veto has left the city without a plan for meeting future traffic loads.

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Loot Left Bank Shops

Police Away, Paris Youths Go on a Rampage

By Jack Monet

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—While thousands of Parisians and tourists looked on in amazement, a small band of youths took control of the Boulevard St. Michel last night and pillaged 20 storefronts.

There was no estimate of the damage today, but it probably matched or exceeded that of any single night during the May-June social revolt of 1968, when cars were sometimes burned in barricades.

Last night, the spectacle on the famous Latin Quarter boulevard went on for an hour while riot police—normally out in force on a Saturday night—remained out of sight. Only a few minutes before, a small group of police had suddenly left the area after a brief skirmish with the youths.

Traffic on the main thoroughfare was stopped while people massed in the street to watch the 20 to 30 youths wander down the east side of the boulevard, carving in window after window with iron bars.

The rampage began about 11 p.m. with unintended irony with the Modern House haberdashery. When its burglar alarm went off, modern society's consumers ran away. But the youths returned shortly when no police came and worked their way casually along a 300-yard stretch from the Boulevard St. Germain to the Seine.

Sometimes an article of clothing was picked out of a window and tried on. Sometimes it was tossed into the street and set afire, along with garbage left un-

collected because of a strike.

The looting drive seemed secondary to the destructive urge. Some storefronts were hardly touched after the windows were broken.

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Shaking his head, an American, Cleveland Moffett, of Brussels, remarked that he had just seen the film "Sacco and Vanzetti" with "its abstract discussions of anarchy, and there it is, the anarchy, right in the streets."

Some time later, as the police in repeated club-swinging charges were trying to clear away crowds, a white-haired Dutch tourist commented, "It's just like Amsterdam."

Until 11 p.m. it was like any

Loot Left Bank Shops

Police Away, Paris Youths Go on a Rampage

By Jack Monet

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—While thousands of Parisians and tourists looked on in amazement, a small band of youths took control of the Boulevard St. Michel last night and pillaged 20 storefronts.

There was no estimate of the damage today, but it probably matched or exceeded that of any single night during the May-June social revolt of 1968, when cars were sometimes burned in barricades.

Last night, the spectacle on the famous Latin Quarter boulevard went on for an hour while riot police—normally out in force on a Saturday night—remained out of sight. Only a few minutes before, a small group of police had suddenly left the area after a brief skirmish with the youths.

Traffic on the main thoroughfare was stopped while people massed in the street to watch the 20 to 30 youths wander down the east side of the boulevard, carving in window after window with iron bars.

The rampage began about 11 p.m. with unintended irony with the Modern House haberdashery. When its burglar alarm went off, modern society's consumers ran away. But the youths returned shortly when no police came and worked their way casually along a 300-yard stretch from the Boulevard St. Germain to the Seine.

Sometimes an article of clothing was picked out of a window and tried on. Sometimes it was tossed into the street and set afire, along with garbage left un-

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Mobutu Orders University Shut, Its Students Drafted Into Army

BRUSSELS, June 6 (UPI).—Congo President Joseph D. Mobutu closed down the Roman Catholic Lovanium University in Kinshasa indefinitely yesterday and ordered its entire student body drafted into the army for two years, Belgian reports from Kinshasa said.

The decision followed a clash between demonstrating students and army troops in which five students were injured, one of them seriously, the Congolese radio said.

The students staged the demonstration to commemorate the death of five students shot by soldiers quelling a student riot two years ago last Friday.

The students in yesterday's demonstration carried a coffin for a symbolic burial on the campus and burned a Congolese flag. Some burst into the rector's office and held him prisoner for two hours. He was reported to have suffered facial injuries.

Soldiers sent in to stop the demonstration and free the rector fired into the air when students bombarded them with stones.

The decision to draft the university's Congolese students in the army is believed to affect some 2,000 youths.

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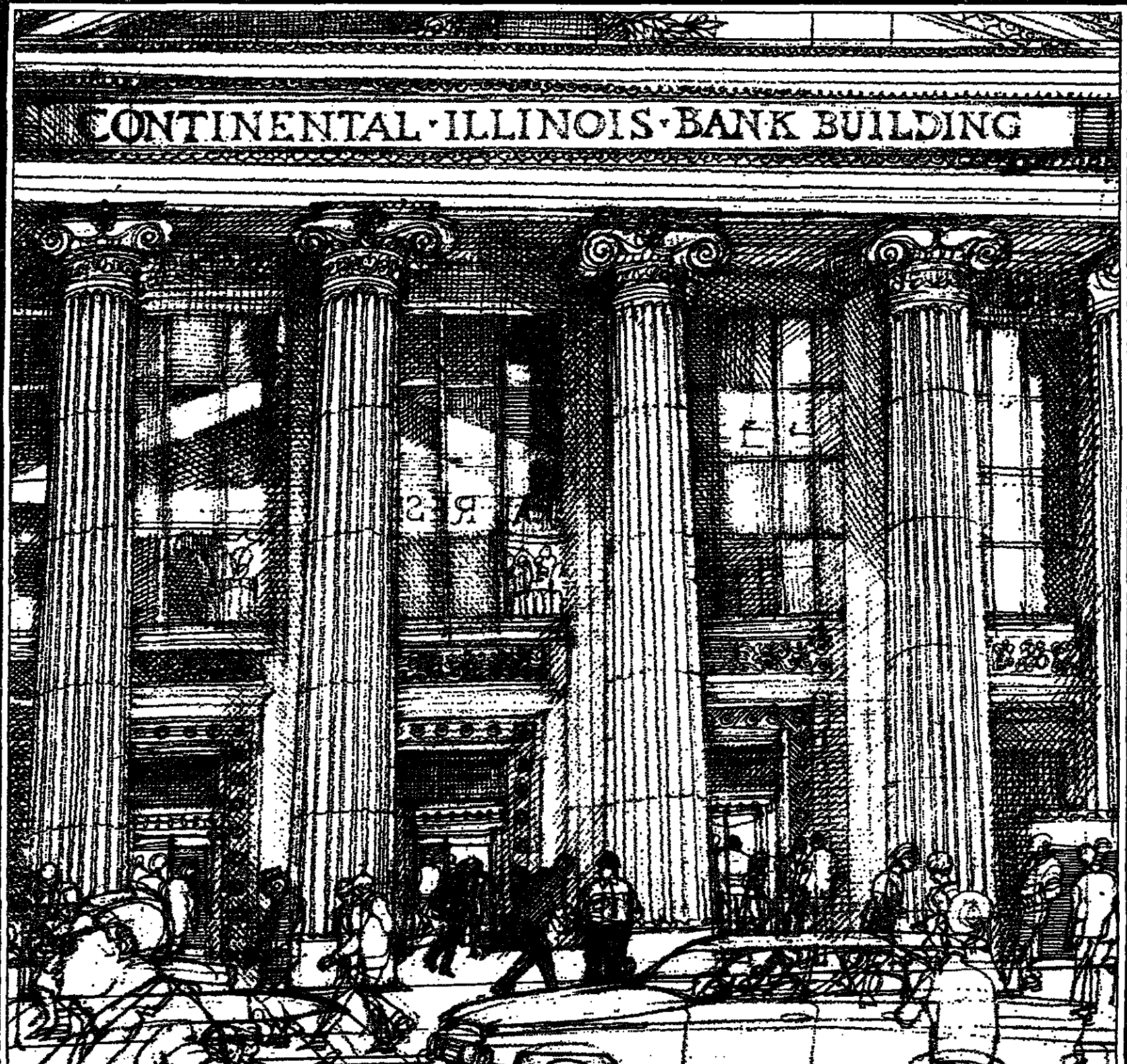
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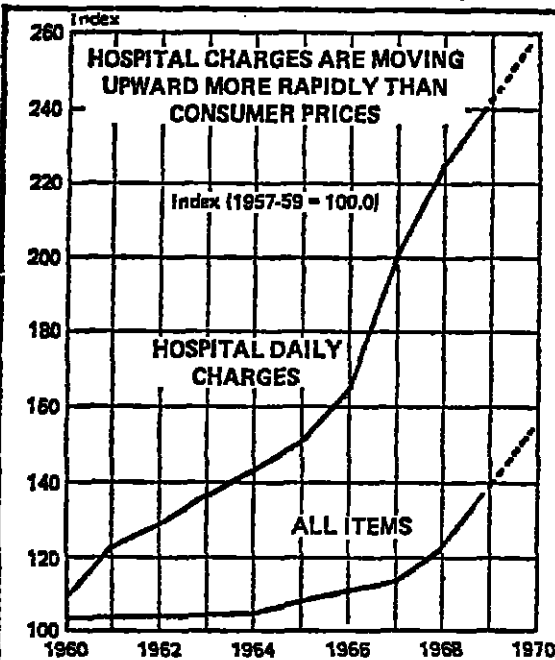
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Here's why you need this Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan in addition to regular hospital insurance and Medicare!

MEDICAL COSTS RISING DRASTICALLY!



EXTRA CASH . . . \$200.00 a week tax-free from your first day in hospital!

EXTRA CASH . . . up to \$20,000.00 for a hospital stay of 100 weeks!

EXTRA CASH . . . money mailed direct to you—not to doctor or hospital

EXTRA CASH . . . in addition to Blue Cross, Medicare, and any other insurance!

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You're welcome to join no matter what your age is — and without any red tape (you don't even have to answer any health questions). Even if you're over 75, you can join — provided, of course, that you fill out the Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just ONE DOLLAR in U.S. currency, during this limited enrollment period.

You know, of course, that inflation has taken its toll in many areas—but hospital costs have TRIPLED in just a few short years (and are expected to DOUBLE again soon), while the price of other consumer goods and services just creeps slowly upward. Inflation makes the dollars you have in the bank worth less than before, and with the uncertainties of the stock market, you'll never be sure you can sell your securities in time of need and redeem their true value. Even with hospitalization insurance, you may be forced to sell your investments or dig into savings to get through a difficult time. Lengthy hospital confinements have forced many American families into debt causing them to abandon their dreams for the future.

How long could you stay in the hospital without worrying about the pile-up of daily expenses? Who will pay for the expenses of costly X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? And how about the expenses at home—house and car payments, groceries, phone bills, and others that just go on and on? With expenses like these, could you afford to have your savings and investment portfolio wiped out and your family life upset?

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Wouldn't it be comforting to know that your Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan can help solve these problems? You get \$200.00 a week—in cash—a "second income" that's tax-free—from your very first day in the hospital for up to 100 full weeks.

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Please check the plan you wish to have: \$200.00-a-week ☐ \$100.00-a-week ☐

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UNION FIDELITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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MR. _____
Name MRS. _____
MISS _____
First Middle Initial Last
(If you are a married woman — use your own first name.)

ADDRESS _____
Street or R.D. No.

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
			MONTH DAY YEAR	
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.

I hereby apply for Union Fidelity's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all others listed above. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____
UFA-7105-3 Sign — Do not print 428

Tax-Free Extra Cash gives peace of mind and security
Helps replace lost income

Union Fidelity has created this low-cost Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan to help you cover all those UNCOVERED expenses that arise while you're in the hospital . . . and to put extra cash in your hand for bills from the doctor, the surgeon, the nurse, the druggist, or anyone else who provides service and treatment you need and want. You may even have enough cash left over to replace part of any income you lose during your confinement.

And remember—the cash is sent directly to you. So you can spend it or save it as you please!

These are the only exclusions!

The new Union Fidelity Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan has NO WAITING PERIODS. It covers you immediately for every possible kind of sickness and accident except, of course, hospitalization due to mental disorders; act of war; pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage; or care in a U.S. Government hospital. You are even covered for any pre-existing condition after your policy has been in force for only two years. Aside from these minimum necessary exclusions, everything else is covered!

Special \$1.00 Offer Expires Midnight
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To introduce you to this remarkable new Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan — Form 469 — we make this unusual offer with a 30-Day Money Back Guarantee. Just fill in the quick and easy Enrollment Form on this page and mail it with only \$1 before the Midnight Deadline. As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will send your policy to you by First Class Mail.

When you receive your policy, take your time to examine it carefully. It's written in plain language with NO FINE PRINT. Show it to any trusted advisor. In fact, show it to your own insurance man—even though he probably works for another insurance company! If he is a personal friend, he wants what is best for you. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better value available anywhere.

How Can We Offer All This
Protection For So Little?

This value is possible because Union Fidelity has combined the cost-saving concept of MASS ENROLLMENT with the revolutionary new concept of LETTING YOU ACT AS YOUR OWN SALESMAN. Our operating costs are cut to the bone — and the savings are passed on to you!

\$1 No Risk

Money-Back Guarantee

Because we're so confident this Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan that puts the money in your pocket is the best low-cost protection now available, we are backing this offer with our famous Money-Back Guarantee.

When you get your policy, look it over. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. And if you're not completely satisfied in every respect, simply return the policy within 30 days and we will promptly refund your dollar back with no questions asked. But meanwhile, of course, you will be pro-

TECTED. And if you decide to continue this worthwhile protection, you may do so at these low rates.

HERE'S HOW LITTLE IT COSTS Union Fidelity's Low Monthly Rates

\$200.00-A-Week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan	Monthly Premium
Age at Enrollment	Per Person
0-18	only \$ 5.00
19-39	only \$ 7.00
40-54	only \$ 9.00
55-64	only \$11.00
65-74	only \$13.00
75 and over	only \$18.29

ALSO AVAILABLE

\$100.00-A-Week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan	Monthly Premium
Age at Enrollment	Per Person
0-18	only \$2.50
19-39	only \$3.50
40-54	only \$4.50
55-64	only \$5.50
65-74	only \$6.50
75 and over	only \$8.10

NOTE: When you fill in the Enrollment Form, please be sure to check which plan you want, \$200.00-a-week or \$100.00-a-week.

And remember, these rates will never increase because you pass from one age bracket to the next. They won't even change because of frequent claims or the amount of cash you collect in benefits. They can change only if there is a general rate adjustment affecting all policies of this type in your state.

A Nationally Respected Company

When you join the Union Fidelity Family, you join hundreds of thousands of secure people, both in America and abroad, who know they can bank on Tax-Free Extra Cash. Readers of countless publications — including *Reader's Digest*, *Wall Street Journal* readers and *TV Guide* — have found immense satisfaction in receiving Tax-Free Extra Cash from Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company, an old line legal reserve company and a member of the Union Fidelity Insurance Group. Union Fidelity is recommended by *Best's* and *Dunn's*, the leading independent rating authorities in the insurance industry.

JOIN NOW—"TOMORROW" MAY BE TOO LATE!
This is a limited enrollment. YOU MUST ACT NOW! The expiration date shown below can't be extended. If your Enrollment is mailed later, it can't be accepted. Send your Enrollment Form and \$1.00 in U.S. currency via Air Mail . . . today!

17 Important Questions Answered

That tell you how Union Fidelity's \$200.00-a-week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

- How much will this Plan pay me when I go to the hospital?
You will be paid at the rate of \$200.00 a week (\$28.57 per day) or \$100.00 a week (\$14.29 per day), depending on the plan you select.
- Which Plan should I choose?
It's up to you — and you should make this important decision based on your needs and your pocketbook. Most people choose the \$200.00-a-week Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan. But the \$100.00-a-week Plan is popular, too, and it costs only half as much.
- When do my extra cash benefits start?
The day you enter the hospital. What's more, you'll continue receiving Tax-Free Extra Cash for as long as you're in the hospital, for up to 100 full weeks — as much as \$20,000.00.
- Will I get cash even if I am in the hospital for less than a full week?
Of course you will! You will receive cash at the rate of \$28.57 per day whether it's for as little as a single day or as long as 100 full weeks.
- Does this policy have any "waiting periods" before I can use it?
No. It will go into force the very day we accept your completed Application Form and only \$1 for the first month's protection.
- Suppose I collect extra cash for a certain sickness or accident. What happens if I go back to the hospital for the same condition—am I out of luck?
Get ready for a welcome surprise. You collect more cash! You go back to collecting your \$200.00 a week until you've been in the hospital 100 weeks and have collected \$20,000.00. Then, if the same condition puts you back in the hospital after you've resumed your normal activities for six months, you become eligible to collect \$200.00 a week again, for up to 100 additional weeks. Any new condition will be covered immediately, of course.
- How can I use my Tax-Free Extra Cash?
Spend it any way you wish—for hospital and doctor bills, rent, food, household expenses, or anything else. It's all your money, so you can spend it or save it as you please.
- What if I already have other insurance?
All the better for you! You always collect the full amount due from your Union Fidelity policy—even if your actual hospital expenses are less. Of course, your Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan pays you in addition to any other insurance you have, including Medicare.
- Can you drop me?
No. Your policy is *Guaranteed Renewable for Life*. We will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy so long as you make your premium payments on time. You, of course, can drop your policy on any renewal date.
- Can you raise my rates?
You cannot be singled out for a rate increase. Your rates can only change if there is a general rate adjustment — up or down — on all policies of this type in your entire state.
- Now tell me — What's the catch? What doesn't my plan cover?
There is no "catch." As stated in this advertisement, your plan covers you for everything except certain minimum necessary exclusions. In fact, even conditions you already have will be covered after your policy has been in force for only two years.
- Can other members of my family take advantage of this special offer?
Of course they can! The Tax-Free Extra Cash Plan welcomes folks of all ages and families of all sizes. Just add their names to the Application Form when you fill it in. Only \$1 covers your whole family for the first month.
- Why is this offer good for a limited time only?
Because by enrolling a large number of people at the same time our underwriting, processing and policy issue costs can be kept at a minimum. These savings, of course, are passed on to you.
- Is there any red tape to join?
No. We only ask that you fill in and mail your Application Form before the deadline date shown. No salesman will call.
- What other advantages are there to joining this plan now?
By joining now you do not have to complete a complicated Application—just the brief Form in the lower left-hand corner of this page. Also, during this limited enrollment period, no "waivers" or restricted endorsements can be put on your policy.
- How does the Money-Back Guarantee work?
Examine your policy in the privacy of your own home. If for any reason you are not completely satisfied, return it within 30 days and we will promptly refund your money with no questions asked.
- How do I join?
Fill in the quick and easy Enrollment Form (be sure to sign your name) and mail it via Air Mail, with just \$1.00 in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family to: Union Fidelity Life, Dept. MHL, 1515 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A.

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Pass Catcher Wins Belmont Stakes at 34 to 1

Canonero II Is 4th in Bid For Triple; Jim French 2d

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y. (WP)—Canonero II floundered in his bid for the Triple Crown as Pass Catcher, a 4-to-1 chance, held off Jim French by three-quarters of a length to win the \$162,850 Belmont Stakes yesterday.

A record crowd of 110,000 at Belmont Park, N.Y., watched Canonero II, a 3-year-old colt, lose the race to Pass Catcher, a 4-year-old gelding, in a race that was a foregone conclusion from the start.

Canonero II, who had won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes, was the favorite to win the Belmont Stakes. He was ridden by jockey Walter Blum, who had won the Kentucky Derby with Secretariat.

Pass Catcher, who was owned by the late John G. Mott, was ridden by jockey Willie Shoemaker. He was a 4-year-old gelding who had won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes.

Jim French, who was owned by the late John G. Mott, was ridden by jockey Willie Shoemaker. He was a 4-year-old gelding who had won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes.

The race was a 1 1/2-mile race, and it was held at Belmont Park, N.Y. The race was a 1 1/2-mile race, and it was held at Belmont Park, N.Y.



LONESOME END—Pass Catcher is hand ridden by Walter Blum, who lost his whip earlier in the going, and easily conserves victory in the Belmont Stakes from stout-closing Jim French. Winning margin was three-quarters of length. Badly beaten Canonero II is fourth in the middle of the track in his bid for the 3-year-old Triple Crown.

End of Odyssey Is Also the End Of Arias' Dream

ELMONT, N.Y., June 6 (NYT).

A few minutes after he had heard the encouraging cheers of the Venezuelans in the record crowd at Belmont yesterday, Juan Arias said sadly: "The horse shouldn't have run. It was only 75 percent fit."

Arias, the trainer of Canonero II, said a hoof infection suffered last week had hampered the horse. Two days of training were lost, although Arias had insisted that the horse was kept away from the track because it had just been shod.

"It was too much," he said. He refused, however, to blame Gustavo Avila, the jockey.

"I don't want to be enemies with Avila," he said. But he held both hands out, as if he were holding the reins, then pulled them up as if he were trying to hold back the horse. What upset him most was the horse's front-running performance.

So his beautiful dream—to capture the Triple Crown of racing—ended on a bright and beautiful day with a head-place finish. Arias was smiling and joking in the morning, and it appeared that for once he would be relaxed during his United States odyssey.

Then the tension reappeared. He gave Avila a leg up on Canonero and then followed the horse and jockey in the walking ring, whispering to Avila.

He walked down the runway leading to trackside, and as he approached the end of the tunnel he looked up to hear the frantic cheering of his Venezuelan countrymen.

People patted him and he nodded. Then he walked into a clubhouse box to watch the race.

He used his binoculars only for half the race. In the stretch, with his horse timing, he sat them down and leaned toward the finish line. Then it was over. He seemed lost.

He walked upstairs, where no one recognized him, then turned round looking for directions. He was led down to the track, past people shaking his hands and saying "Tough luck."

"His biggest enemy was the track," said Arias. "It was too deep and too slow. If we ran the race again, he would win. He is the best 3-year-old in the United States."

Miss Goolagong Triumphs

Kodes Beats Nastase To Keep French Title

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—Along with the Eiffel Tower, Jan Kodes jumping over the center-court net at Roland-Garros Stadium is getting to be one of Paris's more familiar sights.

Kodes needed four sets today before he made the leap, as he beat the Nastase of Romania, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5, to win the \$85,000 French Open tennis championship for the second straight year.

The women's title was won earlier in the day by Australia's Evonne Goolagong, as she defeated countrywoman Helen Gourlay, 6-2, 7-5, in the second round.

Kodes, 34, is the second woman to win the French title on the first try. Althea Gibson of the United States did it in 1956.

The slow, red-clay courts here are perfect for the two victors.

Miss Goolagong, at 19 still gaining fitness, said she likes to experiment on the courts, "which she did perfectly today. She is so fast that often mistakes don't cost her points."

After easily manipulating Miss Gourlay in the first set like a piano player going over the scales, Miss Goolagong fell behind, 5-2. She changed tactics, slowed up the tempo, and won the next five games for the title.

"When I'm down, I can also bring out my best backhand," she said. Her best tennis in a few more years should make her No. 1.

Kodes, from Czechoslovakia, is one of the best on clay, as most tennis in Europe is played on this type of surface. Kodes said after winning that he will try to improve his game on grass.

Kodes' difficult today was a stubborn Nastase, who has always given the Czech trouble. In their only meeting this year, the Romanian won in straight sets in Nice.

The form changed today. Playing at Roland-Garros also helped. Kodes broke Nastase's service at 7-6 in the first set to win, 6-4. The second set, 6-2, was easy as Kodes' jumping backhand passing shot was uncatchable.

But Nastase doesn't give up. That's how he got to the final. In yesterday's semifinal, Nastase beat the Czech, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, to reach the final. Nastase, who has won the French title three times, said he was tired of losing to Kodes.

Kodes defeated Zeljko Franulovic, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5, in the other semifinal. Franulovic was Kodes' victim in last year's final.

In the first game of the third set, Nastase, despite giving continuous attention to one of the line judges, broke Kodes and went on to win, 6-2.

Great expectation didn't help Nastase in the fourth set, with the score at 5-3 in his favor on his service. After a long volley, Nastase slammed a shot which Kodes had to dive for to reach, and the Czech's return was perfect. By the time Nastase hit the ball back, Kodes was up from the clay surface his white uniform covered with red dust, and he was back on his feet.

Nastase's reach to tie the score at 5-5.

He soon completed the job to become the first player to make the winning leap on the red clay in consecutive years since Italian Nicola Pietrangeli did it in 1959 and 1960.

In the mixed doubles final today, Francoise Durr and Jean-Claude Barclay of France beat Wimbledon champion and French Open champion, 6-4, 6-2, to win the title.

Yesterday, Miss Durr and Gail Chausseu won the women's doubles for the second straight year, beating Miss Gourlay and Kerry Harris of Australia, 6-4, 6-4.

Melnik Wins British Golf For Amateurs

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, June 6 (AP)—Steve Melnyk, former United States Amateur champion, defeated Jim Simons, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final yesterday and became the first American since 1957 to win the British Amateur golf championship.

Melnik, 24 years old, from Jacksonville, Fla., became the 17th American since 1885 to win the title.

Melnik was 3 up on Simons, a 21-year-old from Butler, Pa., after nine holes on the 6,828-yard, par-72 course, and it looked as if he would coast to victory. But Simons eventually pulled even through 27 holes before Melnyk broke it open.

Melnik won the next three holes they halved the 32d, and Simons took the 33d to cut the lead to two holes.

Melnik wound it up on the 34th hole by hitting the green. Simons hooked his wedge, chipped five feet past the hole and missed the putt.

Player Tops Golf After 3d Round

ATLANTA, June 6 (NYT)—With holes cut in his golf cap to give him improvised air conditioning from the 90-degree weather, Gary Player of South Africa yesterday moved ahead of Jack Nicklaus to lead the \$125,000 Atlanta Golf Classic. He posted a five-under-par 67 for a 54-hole total of 204 and a one-stroke lead.

Nicklaus and Gardner Dickenson were tied for second at 205. Nicklaus had a 70 in a round that began when his drive landed close to parked cars off the first green and ended after he knocked his second at the 18th into a pond, disturbing the serenity of the tame ducks making their home there. He managed a par-five.

The Scoreboard

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Napoles Stops Backus to Regain Title

By Bill Becker

INGLEWOOD, Calif., June 6 (NYT)—Billy Backus, Carmen Basilio's nephew, has his uncle's courage, if not his pugilistic skills. With Basilio in his corner, Backus was stopped for the first time in his career Friday night and short of the world welterweight title he had held only six months.

Joe Napoles, who felt he never had lost his crown, easily regained the 147-pound championship with a technical knockout of Backus in the eighth round before a crowd of 14,945 in the Forum.

Napoles, a Cuban now fighting out of Mexico City, knocked the Connecticut, N.Y., southpaw down twice in the eighth before the referee, Dick Young, halted the fight. It was Backus' first defense since lifting the title from Napoles Dec. 3 in Syracuse.

"I thought I never really lost the title," said Napoles through an interpreter. "It was just out on loan for six months."

Backus had upset Napoles when officials stopped the bout in the fourth round because of the Cuban's cut eyes.

This time Backus again started fast by cutting Napoles' right eye in the first minute of fighting. The 27-year-old champion took the first round. After that he took only a fearful beating, holding his own briefly in the third round.

Angelo Dundee, Napoles' trainer for this one, did a superb job of his career Thursday night on the 31-year-old Cuban's eye that held up. Napoles, using

left jab and straight rights, then tattooed Backus' face to a swollen pulp. Backus' right eye was completely closed and both eyes streamed blood from the fifth round on.

Napoles floored Backus with a left hook early in the eighth, then put him down again with a combination to the head. Backus staggered up after the mandatory eight-count, but the referee, after inspecting his eyes, halted the bout at 1 minute 53 seconds of the round.

This was Napoles' 44th knock-out and 61st victory against five defeats. Backus' record is 31 victories, 11 defeats, four draws.

Napoles weighed 146 pounds. Backus 145 3/4. The live gate was \$188,755, of which Backus got \$80,000 and Napoles \$90,000.

"I'm proud of this boy," said Angelo Dundee. "He fought a great fight."

In a preliminary bout, Halimi Gutierrez, 114, of Mexico City, scored an upset ten-round non-title victory over world flyweight champion Emilio Salavarriz, 113 3/4, of Manila.

Rendon Retains Crown

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 6 (UPI)—Venezuela's Vicente Paul Rondon knocked Italy's Piero del Papa halfway out of the ring last night at 2 minutes and 30 seconds of the first round, in his first defense of the World Boxing Association's version of the light-heavyweight championship.

Rondon hit the former European champion with two left hooks and then knocked him halfway out of the ring with a right cross. As Del Papa lay on hands and knees with his head and shoulders outside the ropes, referee Zach Clayton counted him out.

Phils' Wise Blanks Giants for 5th Loss in Row

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 6—Rick Wise hurled a three-hitter and the Philadelphia Phillies scored the game's only run in the sixth inning on a double by Willie Montanez and Ron Stone's single and nipped San Francisco, 1-0, in the opener of a doubleheader today.

The loss was the fifth in a row for the Giants and the fourth in eight decisions for Steve Stone. Wise, 5-3, permitted a single by Tito Fuentes in the third inning

and infield hits by Chris Speier in the seventh and Ken Henderson in the eighth. It was the second shutout for Wise and the first time this season the Giants failed to score.

Pirates 5, Astros 6

Willie Stargell drove in three runs with his 18th homer and a single as Pittsburgh celebrated the return of manager Danny Murtaugh with a 5-0 victory over Houston. Murtaugh was hospitalized

games to fall 1 1/2 games behind American League East leader Baltimore.

Yankees 5, Royals 2

Exploding for their biggest inning of the season, a five-run third, New York salvaged the game of their series with Kansas City with a 5-2 victory. The Yankee victory snapped the longest winning streak in the Royals history at six games.

Orioles 4, Brewers 3

Frank Robinson slammed Marty Patkin's first pitch of the seventh inning for his second home run of the game and Willie Hernandez hit the next one for his second of the season as streaking Baltimore came from behind to edge Milwaukee, 4-3. It was the Orioles' fifth straight victory.

White Sox 3, Tigers 2

Jay Johnstone slammed two home runs, leading Chicago to an 8-2 romp over Detroit in the opener of a doubleheader. Johnstone's first home run of the game, a two-run shot, capped Chicago's five-run first inning.

Sunday

ized on May 20 when he complained of chest pains. The victory cut the National League East Division leading Cardinals' margin to a half-game over the Pirates.

Reds 4, Cardinals 2

Lee May slammed a three-run homer and Pete Rose chipped in with four straight hits to lead Cincinnati to a 4-2 victory over St. Louis. Joe Gibson blanked the Cardinals in the final two innings to preserve 21-year-old Don Gullett's sixth victory against two losses.

Cubs 6, Braves 3

Bill Hands pitched a seven-hitter and Paul Popovich hit a two-run homer as Chicago beat Atlanta, 6-3, despite the 600th homer of Hank Aaron's career.

Padres 8, Expos 6

Dave Roberts, supported by three double plays, stopped Montreal on nine hits as San Diego won the first game of a doubleheader from the Expos, 8-4. The Padres scored all their runs off Carl Morton, 4-8.

Athletics 8, Senators 1

In the American League, Vida Blue tossed a five-hitter for his 12th complete-game victory of the season as Oakland whipped Washington, 8-1, and extended its streak to five games. Blue, 12-2, struck out seven and averaged an opening day defeat at Washington by outpitching Denny McLain, who suffered his tenth setback of the season, high in the majors.

Twins 4, Indians 3

A three-run fourth inning, highlighted by Rich Reese's two-run homer, enabled Minnesota to beat Cleveland, 4-3, today and give Jim Feny his eighth victory of the year.

Angels 5, Red Sox 2

Winning pitcher Clyde Wright climaxed a two-run rally in the seventh inning with a run-scoring triple to lead California to a 5-2 victory over Boston and Sonny Siebert, Siebert, who started the season with nine straight victories, has lost his last two. The slumping Red Sox lost for the seventh time in the last nine

Braves Score in 11th as Cubs Get No Relief With Holtzman

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 6—Ken Holtzman ought to stick to starting. The Chicago Cubs hurler, who pitched the second out of his career Thursday night in a starting assignment, came up short as manager Leo Durocher tapped him for his first relief role of the year.

Mike Lum tagged Holtzman for a three-run homer with two out in the 11th inning last night as the Atlanta Braves beat Chicago, 6-4.

Athletics 6, Senators 1

Homers by Rick Monday and Sal Bando powered Oakland to a 6-1 victory over Washington as "Jim (Catfish) Hunter gained his ninth victory with a seven-hitter.

Tigers 7, White Sox 3

Detroit took advantage of three consecutive errors to score four unearned runs in the third inning and defeat Chicago, 7-3.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2

Roger Repas singled home the tying run and scored the winning run in the seventh inning off Jim Lonborg as California edged Boston, 3-2.

Royals 11, Yankees 7

Pinch-hitter Gail Hopkins slammed a three-run homer to cap a six-run seventh inning that carried Kansas City to an 11-7 triumph over New York.

Indians 10, Twins 2

Graig Nettles, Eddie Leon and Ray Fosse, the first three men in Cleveland's batting order, combined for ten hits and seven runs batted in as the Indians pounded Minnesota, 10-2. Fosse smashed a three-run homer and a run-scoring single. Leon collected four hits and leadoff man Nettles, a former Twin, had four, including a three-run triple.

Saturday

Holtzman had replaced Phil Regan with two on and one out in the 11th and the Cubs leading, 4-3. He got Ralph Garr to ground to Paul Popovich at second as the runners advanced. Then Lum, playing in place of ailing Hank Aaron, ended the game.

Phillies 5, Giants 3

Pinch-hitter Tim Lincecum's two-run homer with two out in the eighth inning gave Philadelphia a 5-3 victory over San Francisco.

Astros 4, Pirates 1

Larry Dierker posted his fifth consecutive victory and tenth in 11 decisions by pitching Houston to a 4-1 triumph over Pittsburgh with ninth-inning help from Fred Gladding.

Expos 2, Padres 1

Bob Bailey climaxed a two-run rally with a tie-breaking single in the sixth inning and Montreal defeated San Diego, 2-1, behind the six-hit pitching of Renko and Mike Marshall.

Cardinals 5, Reds 3

Joe Hague drove in four runs with two home runs and relievers Don Shaw and Moe Drabowski cooled a Cincinnati threat in the ninth inning as St. Louis triumphed, 5-3.

Dodgers 3, Mets 0

Steve Garvey slammed his third home run of the year and Richie Allen drove in one run and scored another to lead Los Angeles to a 3-0 victory over New York. The loss dropped New York 1 1/2 games back of first-place St. Louis

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
St. Louis	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	24	20	.530
New York	20	19	.513
Pittsburgh	20	20	.500
Chicago	18	22	.450
Montreal	11	29	.275
Philadelphia	19	31	.380

Western Division			
San Francisco	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	27	18	.600
Los Angeles	28	26	.519
Houston	27	27	.500
Atlanta	25	29	.462
Cincinnati	21	33	.389
San Diego	16	37	.300

Sunday's Preliminary Results			
Chicago 11, Atlanta 6	Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3	Montreal 2, San Diego 1	New York 3, San Francisco 2
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3	Montreal 2, San Diego 1	New York 3, San Francisco 2	Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3

Saturday's Games			
Philadelphia 9, Boston 1	Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	Montreal 2, San Diego 1
Philadelphia 9, Boston 1	Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4	St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	Montreal 2, San Diego 1

American League			
Eastern Division			
Baltimore	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	20	19	.513
Boston	21	21	.500
Detroit	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
New York	18	24	.429
Washington	13	32	.291

Western Division			
Oakland	W	L	Pct.
Oakland	25	22	.529
Kansas City	25	27	.481
Minnesota	25	27	.481
California	25	27	.481
Chicago	25	27	.481
Chicago	19	30	.389

Friday's Results			
Kansas City 6, New York 2	Baltimore 2, Milwaukee 0	Oakland 6, Washington 3	Chicago 3, Detroit 2
Kansas City 6, New York 2	Baltimore 2, Milwaukee 0	Oakland 6, Washington 3	Chicago 3, Detroit 2

Saturday's Results			
Cleveland 10, Minnesota 2	Baltimore 2, Milwaukee 0	Oakland 6, Washington 3	Chicago 3, Detroit 2
Cleveland 10, Minnesota 2	Baltimore 2, Milwaukee 0	Oakland 6, Washington 3	Chicago 3, Detroit 2

Sunday's Games			
Oakland 6, Washington 3	Minnesota 2, Baltimore 0	Chicago 3, Detroit 2	Cleveland 10, Minnesota 2
Oakland 6, Washington 3	Minnesota 2, Baltimore 0	Chicago 3, Detroit 2	Cleveland 10, Minnesota 2

Mathet Saddles French Derby Victor in 6 Years

PARIS, June 6 (NYT)—French trainer Francois Mathet captured his fourth French Derby victory today as Ruffec won the 130th running of the Chantilly classic.

With total prize money of \$162,850, the winner's purse was \$162,850. Ruffec, a 3-year-old colt, was trained by Francois Mathet, who had won the French Derby four times before. He was owned by the late John G. Mott.

Ruffec, who was trained by Francois Mathet, won the French Derby for the fourth time. He was owned by the late John G. Mott.

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